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AN

INTRODUCTION

TO

LATIN COMPOSITION.

BY

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NOTE.

These exercises are primarily designed as a training in Latin Syntax. It is taken for granted that the pupil has gone thoroughly through the Latin Lessons, or some other method of equal scope. No pains are taken, therefore, to illustrate the common rules of agreement and government. On the other hand, I have not aimed to introduce rare constructions and mere idiomatic expressions. It has seemed to me that the regular principles of prose construction should be the only object of attention at this stage of advancement; and that the rarer idioms will be acquired with little effort by those who follow out an extended course of Latin reading.

Nearly all the sentences in the Written Exercises are taken, without change, from classic authors. These sentences are translated as literally as practicable; still, it has been impossible to avoid a considerable variety of expression, so that the Vocabulary will be found to contain quite a wide range of words and meanings, considering the whole number of sentences. I have thought it best not to provide special vocabularies for the several Lessons, nor many explanatory notes: it has been my desire to have the student acquire the habit of referring to grammar and vocabulary for general principles in the choice of words and constructions, rather than depend upon special directions in each case. It may be mentioned here, that in quotations from classic authors, the names of Cæsar and Cicero, from whom the great majority of examples are taken, are not given, but only the name of the work: as, B. G., *Gallic War;* Cat., *Oration against Catiline.*

It is believed that these exercises can be taken up by any scholar who has gone thoroughly through the Latin Lessons. Still, except in the case of mature or unusually capable pupils, I should advise that some time should first be devoted to mere translation. The familiarity with vocabulary and constructions thus acquired will be the best preparation for writing. If the Latin Reader is used, I should let a class go through the extracts from Cæsar, or even those from Curtius or Nepos, as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy, and with very little parsing. Then I should take up parsing again, and introduce the writing of exercises. However, all such rules must vary with different classes and teachers.

University of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin, June, 1870.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

In these Lessons, constant reference has been made to the sections of the Manual Latin Grammar; and it is desired not only that the rules be learned, but that the examples given in the Grammar, and also in the Lessons, should be committed to memory and carefully analyzed. This will be found a great help in doing the exercises.

In using the Vocabulary, it will be noticed that the most general meaning comes first, and the distinctions in meaning of the words that follow are given with special reference to their use in these exercises. Therefore, where a list of several words is given, the student should compare these definitions, in order to determine which will best suit the case in hand; if there appears to be no essential difference, it will be safest to take the first.

Study the rules of arrangement in § 76; remembering that, in most cases, no particular order is essential, but that the same words may be variously arranged, according to the emphasis desired. Notice, too, that the Latin will often follow the succession of thought in the mind of the writer, without the precise logical arrangement of English.

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LATIN COMPOSITION.

LESSON I.

Substantive Clauses.

§ 70. General Rule. See Supplement, p. 137.

I. Accusative with the Infinitive.

§ 67. General Rule, and I. 2.

1. Verbs and other expressions of *saying, thinking, observing*, &c., take an Accusative with an Infinitive (**§ 52,** VI.) as Object; as,

Dicit montem ab hostibus teneri, *he says that the mountain is held by the enemy* (B. G. I. 22).

Here the actual words of the speaker were: **mons ab hostibus tenetur,** *the mountain is held by the enemy.* The subject **mons** becomes accusative, **montem,** and the verb **tenetur** is put in the infinitive, **teneri.**

Dicit scire se illa esse vera, *he says that he knows that those statements are true* (B. G. I. 20).

Here the subject of **dicit** is the clause **scire . . . vera,** the object of **scire** is **illa . . . vera.** Standing by itself, it would be: **illa sunt vera,** *those things are true;* and in making this the object of **scit,** *he knows,* the nominative **illa** becomes accusative, and the verb **sunt** becomes the infinitive **esse.** But again, **scit illa esse vera** is made the object of **dicit,** when **scit** becomes **scire,** and its subject is put in the accusative.

If the subject of **scit** is the same as the subject of **dicit,** — that is, if the speaker says that *he himself* knows, — the reflective pronoun must be used, because this refers to the subject of the principal verb; so we have **dicit se scire,** etc., *he says that he* himself *knows.* But if the speaker is talking about somebody else, the

accusative of **is**, **ille**, or **hic** must be used. Thus, **dicit eum scire** would mean, *he* (Marcus) *says that he* (Caius) *knows*. So **dico me scire**, *I say that I know*, &c. The sentence here analyzed illustrates the common case of one Accusative with the Infinitive depending upon another.

Some verbs require the reflective in Latin which do not in English; thus, **simulat se esse bonum**, *he pretends to be good*. So sometimes verbs of desiring (§ **68**, II.); as, **cupio me esse clementem**, *I desire to be merciful* (Cat. I. 2).

2. The Tense of the Infinitive to be used is determined by § **57**, IV. The Present Infinitive expresses incomplete or indefinite action; the Perfect, complete action (§ **27**, VI. end), whether in present, past, or future time. Thus,

dicit se scire, *he says that he knows*, NOW; but
dixit se scire, *he said that he knew*, THEN; and
dicebat se scire, *he used to say that he knew*; or,
he was saying, etc., when something else occurred.

Or, for incomplete action, actually going on:

dicit se ridere, *he says that he is laughing*, NOW;
dixit se ridere, *he said that he was laughing*, THEN.

For complete action:

dicit se risisse, *he says that he* HAS *laughed*, but has ceased;
dixit se risisse, *he said that he* HAD *laughed*, but had ceased.

In like manner, the future infinitive:

dicit se venturum [**esse**], *he says that he* WILL *come*.
dixit se venturum, *he said that he* WOULD *come*.

NOTE. — In clauses of this kind, the word *that* is often omitted in English, and has no equivalent in Latin.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. We know that Cæsar is absent. 2. You think that he is your enemy. 3. He says that he is well. 4. He supposed that Marcus would not come. 5. I saw that the army was approaching. 6. They thought we should be absent. 7. I feel that I am merciful. 8. Cæsar understood that I was his friend. 9. I pretended to be mad. 10. He pretends to be your friend. 11. Who desires that we be negligent? 12. We are mindful that we are mortal. 13. There was a rumor that Cæsar was dead.

LESSON II.

Accusative with the Infinitive (*continued*).

It is sometimes difficult to tell which tense of the infinitive should be used. After verbs of *hoping* and *promising*, the future is used, when the act has reference to future time (§ **67**, III. 2); as,

spero te mox venturum [esse], *I hope you will come soon;* but **spero te valere**, *I hope you are* (now) *well.*

So, after a past tense, the present infinitive is used to represent the pluperfect in English.

Oral Exercises.

I hope that Cæsar will come. I hope to come. He promised that I should have a province. He promised to give [*to*] me a province. He said that Marcus was absent. He said that Marcus had been absent. He expects to meet us. He expects that we shall meet Cato. He expected that we should meet Cato. They declared that we had been neglected. I think that she has been neglected. I thought that she was neglected.

Translate into Latin.

1. I hope that King Deiotarus will send ambassadors to us. 2. We hope that you are no-longer * [**jam non**, § **41**, II. 2] distressed in mind. 3. He promises speedily to come with all his forces to our camp. 4. Who promised that we should see the ocean to-day? 5. He thinks that you have not-yet written the letter. 6. He thought that I had not-yet written-out the oration. 7. The consul supposed that the enemy had already crossed the river; the enemy waited, hoping that the consul would lead his forces across. 8. I hope that you will be even firmer. 9. What did you suppose that those said who saw (this)? what (did you suppose) † that those thought who heard it? 10. The Carnutes declare that they shrink from no peril, and the chiefs promise to make war.

* Words connected by a hyphen are rendered by a single Latin expression.

† Words enclosed in a parenthesis are not to be rendered into Latin.

LESSON III.

Accusative with the Infinitive (*continued*).

1. The word which governs the Accusative with the Infinitive is often understood; as,

Aedui legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, rogatum auxilium; [**dicentes**] **ita se meruisse,** etc.; *the Æduans send deputies to Cæsar to ask for help,* [saying] *that they had deserved so well,* etc. (B. G. I. 11).

2. When the Substantive Clause is negative, **nego** is commonly used instead of **dico . . . non**; as,

negat se posse [= **ait se non posse**], *he says that he cannot* (B. G. I. 8).

Translate into Latin.

1. You are distressed in mind. 2. I hear that you are distressed in mind. 3. This (**illud**) troubles me, that three cohorts are absent. 4. He is chasing a monkey. 5. He answers that he is chasing a monkey. 6. He answered that he was chasing a monkey. 7. He says that you cannot write to me. 8. He says that you could not [*were not able*] write to me. 9. He said that you could not (at that time) write to me. 10. He said that you could not have written to me.[1] 11. They rejoice at having learned [§ **70**, III.; *that they* themselves *have learned*]. 12. They rejoice that they [*other persons*] have learned. 13. King Deiotarus sent ambassadors to me, (saying) that he would come with all his forces into my camp. 14. I hear that you are distressed in mind, and that the physician says you suffer from this.[2] 15. Cæsar orders the cavalry to be led out of the camp [§ **68**, III.]. 16. He said that the city was not sufficiently fortified. 17. He did not say that the city was sufficiently fortified. 18. The young-man hopes to live long. 19. We hope soon to finish (our) work.

[1] *Could not have written* = *were not able to write*; therefore, use perf. inf. of **possum**, with pres. inf. of **scribo**.

[2] *From* = *out of*; **ex**. *This* must be rendered by **is**.

LESSON IV.

SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES (*continued*).

II. **Ut** with the Subjunctive, § **70**, I.; the tense to be used is determined by the rule for sequence of tenses, § **57**; as,

curavi ut cum auctoritate regnaret, *I saw to it that he should reign with authority* (Fam. XV. 4).

Here, the object of **curavi**, *I saw to it*, is the clause **ut . . . regnaret**. The same object would stand after the pluperfect, **curaveram**; but after the present **curo**, or the perfect definite **curavi** (§ **27**, III. 3), the present subjunctive would be used; as, **curavi ut regnet**, *I have seen to it that he should reign.*

Verbs of this class are **facio**, *cause*; **efficio**, *bring to pass*; **perficio**, *carry through*; **committo**, *be at fault* (in doing a thing); also, verbs of commanding, entreating, and the like. Negative clauses take **ut non** (result) or **ne** (purpose).

III. The simple Infinitive, § **58**, IV.

IV. **Quod** with the Indicative or Subjunctive, § **70**, IV.

ORAL EXERCISES.

I cause that the Romans fight. I will cause that the Romans fight. I caused that the Romans fought. I have caused that the Romans fight. I had caused that the Romans fought. We will bring (it) to pass that he depart. He grieves because you are not well. I wished to come. To sleep — that is, to dream.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. I brought (it) about that he departed out-of the kingdom. 2. They caused the departure to seem [*caused that the departure seemed*] just-like a fight. 3. I wish, fathers, to cross the Tiber, and enter the camp of the enemy. 4. What more befits a good and peaceful man, and a good citizen, than to stand aside from civil disputes? 5. I for-my-part will not make-the-mistake of giving [*that I give to*] you some ground of refusing. 6. The senate decreed that the consul should inquire into [**de**] this affair. 7. I ask of you that you love and defend me. 8. He commands the Ubians to lead away (§ **68**, III.) (their) flocks, and convey all their [§ **47**, III.] (possessions) from the fields into the towns. 9. He promises to write to me.

LESSON V.

Substantive Clauses (*continued*).

V. Indirect Questions. §§ 71, I. and 1; 67, I. 1.

An Indirect Question is an interrogative expression, put as the object or subject of a verb; as,

quis habet Etruriam? *who has Etruria?*

video quis habeat Etruriam, *I see who has Etruria* (Cat. II. 6).

Here, the question being put as object of the verb **video**, takes the subjunctive. It would be the same if made the subject of the verb; as, **non constat quis habeat Etruriam,** *it is not known who has Etruria*, where the clause **quis . . . Etruriam** is subject of **constat.**

Oral Exercises.

Who will go with me? What (§ **21**, II. 2) soldier will go with us? Will any one [**num quis** or **ecquis**] follow Cæsar? He does not say who will go with you. I do not know whether any one will go with us. Where are you? I cannot tell where I am. With whom are you fighting? Do you see with whom you are fighting? Do you not see me? I ask whether you do not see me. I asked whether you had seen Marcus. I wished to know whether you were absent.

Translate into Latin.

1. Was (there) a cause of hatred? 2. Was there (then) a cause of hatred? [No.] 3. Was there not a cause of hatred? 4. What cause of hatred was there? 5. What was the cause of hatred? 6. I do not know what cause of hatred there was. 7. I do not know whether there was a cause of hatred. 8. See what I have taken upon [*to*] myself! 9. See how great mildness there is in you! 10. How do these matters stand? 11. How these matters stand, I dare not relate, even (§ **41**, II. 5) in a letter. 12. Fearing to inquire which (of the two, § **16**, I. end) was Porsena, he kills the secretary, instead-of the king. 13. You ask what pleases me most. 14. I do not see what can be more suited to a good man, than to stand aside from civil disputes.

LESSON VI.

Double or Alternative Questions. § 71, II.

A Double Question is one that is asked in such a way as to imply that one of two alternatives must be true. Thus,

Caesarne an Pompeius fuit? would imply an assurance that it was one of the two; but **Caesarne aut Pompeius fuit?** would be a single question, implying that it may have been neither of them. Both are rendered in English alike, *was it Cæsar or Pompey?* but the alternative question would have a falling inflection, expecting the answer, *Cæsar* or *Pompey;* while the single question would have a rising inflection, expecting the answer, *yes* or *no*.

For *or not* **annon** is generally used in direct questions, **necne** in indirect.

Oral Exercises.

Shall it be you or I? Do you give us peace or war? Is Cæsar to be [**futurus est**] king or emperor? Is Cæsar to be king or not? I do not know whether Cæsar is to be king or emperor. Are we (then) slaves? Did he pretend to be Nero or Galba? He did not say whether he was Nero or not.

Translate into Latin.

1. I am uncertain whether I am pushed by the sword or by famine. 2. Often it is asked, not whether a thing is (true) or not, but of-what-sort it is. 3. (It) is asked earnestly whether it was done or not. 4. Did the Picene land follow the mad-counsels of the tribunes [§ **47**, v.], or the authority of the consuls? 5. Did (then) conscience, as [**id quod**] is wont to happen, make you timid and suspicious? 6. Doubt now, judges, if you can, by whom Sextus Roscius was killed; by him who, on account of his death, lives in poverty and in (the midst of) plots, or by those who avoid investigation, (and) possess the property [**bona**]. 7. I am very much vexed, because I do not know where I shall see you.

LESSON VII.

Impersonal Verbs. § 39.

In their construction, there are four classes of so-called Impersonal Verbs.

1. Those purely impersonal, which have no subject at all: as,

grandinat, *it hails*; **peccatur,** *there is sinning* (**§ 39,** 4 and 5).

2. Those which have an Infinitive as subject (§ 39, 1); these generally govern the dative: as,

libet mihi jocari, *it pleases me to joke* (Fam. III. 11).

To this class belong **licet,** *it is permitted*; **libet,** *it is pleasing*; **placet,** *it is thought best*; **necesse est,** *it is necessary*; and **certum est,** *it is determined*: **decet,** *it is becoming*, governs the accusative.

Oportet, *it behooves*; **constat,** *it is well agreed*; and occasionally those given above, take the accusative with the infinitive; as,

esse aliquod caput placebat, *it was thought proper that there should be some head* (Liv. I. 17). Here **esse ... caput** is subject of **placebat.**

The passive of verbs of saying, &c., is often used in this way (**§ 67,** IV. 1): thus, we may say either **Crassus dicitur abesse,** *Crassus is said to be absent*, or **dicitur Crassum abesse,** *it is said that Crassus is absent*, where **Crassum abesse** is subject of **dicitur.**

3. Those which have an ut clause as subject (negatively, ut non), §§ 39, 3; 70, III.

To this class belong **accidit** and **contigit,** *it happens*; **restat,** and **reliquum est,** *it remains*; **fit,** *it happens*; **futurum est,** *it is going to happen*; **mos est,** *it is customary*, &c. Clauses with **quod, § 70,** IV., may also be used as subject of a verb.

4. Those mentioned in § 39, 2. See Lesson XVI.

Note. — With impersonal verbs, the word *it* is used in English, but is not to be rendered into Latin.

Oral Exercises.

It is permitted to you [*you may*] to set out. May I go with you? He might have done this [*it was permitted to him to do this*]. It will please us to call-upon you. It behooves Cæsar [*Cæsar ought*] to be angry. It behooved me not to be angry [*I ought not to have been angry*]. It does not become you to lie. It remains that we mourn. It remained that we mourned. It is raining. You see that it is raining. It is well agreed that Romulus founded Rome. It happened that Cæsar was present. I [*dat.*] am determined to advance. The consul thought best [*it pleased the consul*] to convene the senate. You have leave [*it is permitted*] to depart. It follows that you have leave to depart. We ought to rejoice. He said that I ought not to delay. It was said that Cæsar had been defeated. It seems (true) that virtue is sufficient for itself.

LESSON VIII.

Translate into Latin.

1. It was necessary [**necesse**] for me to set out for the province with military-power. 2. It happened, contrary to my will, and beyond (my) expectation, that it was necessary for me to go into the province with military power. 3. It has rained stones [*abl.*] on the Alban Mount. 4. It was announced to king and senate [**patres**] that it had rained stones on the Alban Mount. 5. It happened that the consuls investigated concerning a great and horrible affair. 6. He said that it happened that the consuls investigated concerning a great and horrible affair. 7. It is proper to write out one speech out of so many. 8. I have judged it proper [*that it is proper*] to write out one speech out of so many. 9. Which-of-the-two killed Sextus Roscius? 10. It remains, that we are in doubt (as to) this [**hoc**], which of the two killed Sextus Roscius. 11. There-is-running from all parts [**locus**] of the city into the forum. 12. He said that it had never pleased him that Avaricum was defended. 13. It follows that you do not know how these matters stand. 14. It is enough not to be a liar.[1]

[1] This should properly be an accusative with the infinitive, **se esse**, &c., *that one is not*, &c., but **se** is omitted.

LESSON IX.

Substantive Clauses, *continued.*

Modifications of the Predicate.

1. When a substantive clause is used as subject of the copula **est** (§ **45**, 3) or of a neuter or passive verb, an adjective in the predicate agreeing with it must be neuter; § **47**, IV. (3); as,

est omnibus perspicuum deos esse, *it is clear to all that there are gods* (N. D. II. 9); here, **perspicuum** agrees with the clause **deos esse**, with which it is connected by the copula **est**.

2. With impersonal verbs which govern the dative, an adjective with **esse** will be either in the accusative, or, by preference, in the dative: as,

libet mihi esse otioso [or **otiosum**], *I like to take my ease;* but, **non oportet te esse otiosum**, and **non debes esse otiosus**, *you ought not to take your ease.*

3. Often a genitive in the predicate limits a substantive clause which is subject of the sentence (§ **50**, I. 1); as,

timidi [**hominis**] **est optare necem**, *it belongs to a coward to desire death* (Ov. Met. IV. 115); here **timidi** limits the clause **optare necem**, which is subject of **est**.

a. This common form of expression may sometimes be rendered in English by such words as *mark, duty, characteristic*, &c.; as, *it the mark of a coward*, &c., or *it is for a coward to desire*, &c.

b. The genitive of the personal pronouns cannot be used in this way (§ **19**, III.), but the neuter of the *possessive adjectives* must be used instead; as, **non tuum est optare necem**, *it is not characteristic of you to desire death.*

Oral Exercises.

To err is human. It is easy to do this. Is it not shameful to lie? It is for a wise (man) to despise empty honors. It shows wisdom to reject folly. It is not for you to say this. It is shameful for him to do so. It is (the duty) of the consuls to defend the city. It is our (privilege) to die for [§ **51**, I. note] (our) country. You have leave to be neutral. They ought to be ready.

The consuls think it best to be watchful. They had made up their minds [**certum erat**] to be faithful. It becomes you to be modest.

LESSON X.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. It is a serious (thing) to be accused with-truth. 2. He thought (it) dangerous to enter within the guard. 3. It is a Roman (virtue) both to do and to suffer bravely [*brave things*]. 4. It marks a wicked man to deceive by falsehood; it is shameful to change (one's) opinion. 5. It is uncertain what will chance. 6. It was (a mark) of valor to have served in that war. 7. To manage (one's) business ill is (worthy) of a madman. 8. It seems to you a royal (act) to despise all lusts, to think [**sentire**] freely in the senate. 9. It is for a poor (man) to count (his) flock. 10. In so great perils, it is for you, Marcus Cato, to see what is going on. 11. Is it for an orator to wish to excite laughter? 12. We ask whether it is for an orator to wish to excite laughter. 13. This very (thing) is (the mark) of a great [**summus**] orator, to seem a great orator [*acc.*] to the people. 14. It was more glorious to contend with him than not to have (any) adversary at all. 15. We understand that it was permitted him to be unharmed.

LESSON XI.

PARTICIPLES. §§ **72**; **54**, x.

The participle in **rus** often expresses intention: as, **locuturus**, *going to speak.*

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. The letters (which had been) given made the crime manifest. 2. They beg that they be not deserted by the rest, *now that a commencement of war has been made.*[1] 3. They announce to our ambassadors that they have returned *because they feared* the perfidy of the Bituriges. 4. The townsmen, terrified, *seized those* by whose means they thought the rabble had been stirred up, *and* led them to Cæsar. 5. He sent colonists to Signia and Circeii, *who should*

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

LESSON X

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE IN THE SECOND SERIES. § 78.

The Gerundive is always passive, but it is often best to turn it into an active construction in English: as,

est videndum quid deceat oratori, *we must see what befits an orator* (Orat. 2.). Here **videndum** agrees with **quid . . . oratori**, which is subject of **est**: literally, *what befits an orator must be seen, or it must be seen, &c.*

So with the genitive when used for the gerund: thus, **comitia consulibus creandis** is equivalent to **comitia consules creandi**, *comitia for appointing consuls* (Liv. XXXV. 24).

ORAL EXERCISES.

He is desirous of fighting. We are fond of sailing. While [later] writing. By running. Of entering the city. Of entering the fields. On account of managing this affair. For [ad] committing battle. We must fight. Cæsar must lead forth the army. The censors gave a contract for building a temple.

Translate into Latin.

1. Plans have been formed in this state, of destroying the city, slaughtering the citizens, (and) extinguishing the Roman name. 2. He dedicated places for performing the sacrifices, which the pontifices call *Argei*. 3. We must contend with [§ **54**, II. note, near end] luxury, with madness, with crime. 4. He sends his son Aruns with part of the forces to besiege Aricia. 5. We must see what comes into dispute [§ **42**, IV.]. 6. It is hard to tell in how great odium we are with [**apud**] foreign nations. 7. It seems necessary-to-speak [*that it must be spoken*] concerning the choice of a commander [*concerning choosing*, &c.] for this war. 8. The memory must be trained by learning word-by-word as many writings as possible [§ **17**, 5], both our (own) and foreign. 9. I have not done this for the sake of exciting you, but of testifying my love. 10. He gave four legions to Labienus to lead [*to be led*] among [§ **56**, I. 1] the Senones. 11. First I seek peace and indulgence from Jupiter, best (and) greatest, and the other immortal gods and goddesses, and pray from them that they suffer this day to have shone upon (us), both to preserve the safety of this (man), and to establish the common welfare.

Anecdote.

While Camillus was besieging the Faliscans [*dat. of Camillus, with present participle*], a school-master delivered (to him) the children of the Faliscans, *whom he had led forth* outside the walls, as if for the sake of walking, saying, that the state would necessarily do (what was) commanded,[1] for (the purpose of) getting back those hostages. Camillus not only spurned the treachery, but also gave over to the boys their master, (with) his hands bound behind his back [*plur.*], to drive him [*gerundive*] with rods to their parents, (thus) obtaining by kindness the victory which he had not desired by fraud; for the Faliscans, on account of this justice, surrendered to him of their own accord.

[1] = *the things commanded.*

LESSON XIII.

Apposition. § 46.

1. A word in apposition with another is often connected with it by a neuter or passive verb, with which it forms a predicate; as,

erat dictator Lanuvii Milo, *Milo was dictator at Lanuvium* (Mil. 10).

2. So after a verb of naming or choosing, two accusatives are used in apposition with each other. § **52,** III. (3); as,

dictatorem L. Papirium Crassum dixit, *he created Lucius Papirius Crassus dictator* (Liv. VIII. 12).

When the verb becomes passive, both nouns are put in the nominative; as, **dictator L. Crassus dictus est.**

3. A noun in apposition is often used to express the time or the condition in which a person does any thing; as,

ego Q. Maximum senem adolescens dilexi, *I* when *a youth loved Quintus Maximus, an old man* (de Sen. 4).

Oral Exercises.

Cæsar was conqueror of the Gauls. Zenobia was conqueror of the Persians. I shall be created consul. The boy was called Milo. I understand that the boy was called Milo. Cicero, when consul, suppressed the conspiracy of Catiline.

Translate into Latin.

1. Publius Africanus had been twice consul, and had destroyed the two terrors of this empire, Carthage and Numantia, when he accused Lucius Cotta. 2. A great part of goodness is to wish to become good. 3. Hardly any one [**nemo fere**] dances (when) sober, unless by chance he is crazy. 4. History, the witness of times, the light of truth, the life of memory, the mistress of life, the messenger of antiquity, — by what voice but that of the orator [*what other voice unless (that) of the orator*] is (she) commended to immortality? 5. He was at Athens (when) a youth; he had turned out a perfect Epicurean, — a class not at all suited to speaking.

LESSON XIV.

Genitive Case.

1. Genitive and Ablative of Quality. § **50**, I. 2; **54**, II. end. It may be noted that *bodily peculiarities* require the Ablative; as,

capillo sunt promisso, *they have long, hanging hair* (B. G. V. 14).

2. Genitive of Apposition. § **50**, I. 3; as,

nomen insaniae, *the name insanity* (Tusc. III. 4), which might equally well be **nomen insania**, inasmuch as the words mean the same thing, and would properly be in apposition with each other.

Note. — It is, for this reason, impossible to define *Apposition* and *Limiting Genitive* in such a way as to distinguish them absolutely from one another.

Oral Exercises.

Cicero was of great eloquence. An animal with long ears. It is a thing requiring [*of*] the greatest care. The Greeks were (men) of peculiar subtlety. A wall of eighty-eight feet. A man of senatorial rank. A journey of several days. A house with thick walls. We seem to be of little spirit. A youth of great name. The city of Padua.

Translate into Latin.

1. King Deiotarus, a man of marked good-will and fidelity towards the Roman people, sent ambassadors to me. 2. The Tibarani, (men) of equal crime and audacity, were neighbors to these. 3. I have written many things to Curio, a most genial man, and of the highest (sense of) duty and refinement. 4. The youth turned out (to be) of a truly royal nature. 5. Your letters *have* the greatest weight in my estimation [**apud me**]. 6. He did not refuse the surname of Brutus. 7. This ship was of incredible swiftness. 8. This name of poet is sacred in your eyes [**apud vos**], (you, who are) most cultivated men. 9. He was of quite great spirit and judgment. 10. They asserted that the Germans were of immense size of body, incredible valor, and experience in arms.

LESSON XV.

Genitive (*continued*).

3. A *Partitive Genitive* is very often used with neuter adjectives, adverbs, &c., of quantity, where we should expect an adjective, to agree with a noun. § 50, II. 3 and 4; as,

aliquid novi consilii, *some new* [something of a new] *design* (B. G. IV. 32).

tantum roboris, *so much* [of] *vigor* (Liv. I. 14)

nihil reliqui, *nothing* [of] *remaining* (B. G. I. 11).

4. The *Objective Genitive* is sometimes used where a dative or ablative might stand. § 50, III. 2 and 4; as,

plena lictorum provincia, *a province full of lictors* (B. C. III. 32.) Here, a later writer would, very likely, have said **lictoribus**.

The Objective Genitive may be expressed by various prepositions in English; as, *for*, *towards*, *in*, *with*.

Oral Exercises.

Much pleasure. Enough time. But little bravery. Not enough soldiers. Some wisdom. Like a lion. Common to all. Peculiar to us. No prosperity [*adj.*]. Envy of Cicero. Eager for glory. Skilled in law. Hatred of us [§ 19, III.]. An opportunity for jesting. Hatred towards Nero. A contention with Pompey.

Translate into Latin.

1. In my affairs, there is absolutely nothing new. 2. I had a night full of fear and wretchedness. 3. This whole topic seems appropriate to philosophers. 4. I will entreat you to impart [§ 70, I.] some of your geniality to me too, and to Catulus. 5. Crassus, with [in] the greatest affability, had also sufficient sternness. 6. Gorgias judged that this was especially peculiar to an orator, — to be able to enhance a subject by praising (it), and again ruin it by disparaging. 7. I have less strength than either of you (two). 8. Begin, if you have any spirit. 9. No aid ought [oportet] to be brought. 10. They decided that no assistance, no aid, no help, ought to be brought by them [*themselves*] to men guilty of [*bound by*] so great a crime.

TULLIUS'S EPISTLE TO TERENTIA.

If you are well, it is well. We had determined, as I had written to you before, to send Cicero to meet [**ob viam**, *governing dat.*] Cæsar, but we have changed our plan, because we heard nothing of [**de**] his arrival. As to [**de**] the other matters, although there was nothing (of) new, nevertheless you will be able to learn from Sicca what we wish, and what we think to be needful at this time [§ **55**, I.]. I keep Tullia still with me. Take care of your health sedulously. Farewell.

LESSON XVI.

GENITIVE AFTER VERBS. § **50**, IV.

ORAL EXERCISES.

I am ashamed of my folly. They were tired of life. Do you recollect the battle of Cannæ [**Cannensis**]? I shall not forget that man. It concerns me that you are well [*acc. with inf.*]. It concerned the republic to remember this. Who accused Marcus of treason?

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Publius Sextius, prætor elect, was convicted of bribery. 2. These benefits you have from me, whom you falsely-charge with treason. 3. It concerns each province [*of two*] to subdue Amanus. 4. Already before, I had made-up-my-mind that it seriously concerned each province to subdue Amanus. 5. I am tired of the business. 6. It is incredible how tired of the business I am. 7. I, although I am dissatisfied with myself, am yet chiefly joined in comparison with him. 8. The Athenian state [*of the Athenians*] is said to have been very wise (§ **17**, v. 4), while it possessed power. 9. Men pitied not more the punishment than the crime. 10. It greatly concerns both of us [*two*], that I see you. 11. From that oration he is reminded of your crime and cruelty.

LESSON XVII.

Dative Case.

1. The Dative stands after many verbs which express an indirect influence upon the object; as, *to be favorably* or *unfavorably disposed, harmful* or *beneficial, agreeable* or *disagreeable*, &c. § 51, III.

2. So with the compounds, both transitive and intransitive, of many prepositions, the noun upon which the force of the preposition is directed is put in the dative. § 51, V.

Neuter verbs which govern the dative can in the passive be used only impersonally, when they still govern the dative; as, **mihi credite**, *believe me* (Cat. II. 7). **Mihi creditur**, *credence is given to me; trust is placed in me, — that is, I am believed.*

Exercises.

I do not envy you. You are not envied by me. He spared no one. I cannot believe Cato. We will not be angry with the legion. This was-advantageous to the state. Who can resist Cæsar? Can Cæsar be resisted? [no]. The Romans favored Masinissa. He had snatched away power from you. The woman cursed him. Those men must be pardoned.

Translate into Latin.

1. He chiefly gives-attention to the cavalry. 2. Most-of the youth, but especially (those) of the nobles, were favorable to Catiline's schemes. 3. We, the Roman youth, declare this war *against* you. 4. I desire to satisfy this (man). 5. That military glory must be preferred to your formulas and processes. 6. You will, doubtless, place this king *above* all the kings with whom the Roman people have carried on war. 7. They placed this [*of*] consolation *before* themselves. 8. You will pardon my haste, and the shortness of (my) letter. 9. That (degree) of burden is placed upon us by the desires of these youths. 10. Acts-of-injustice began to be committed by the chiefs upon the commonalty, who, until this day [§ 13, 2], had been courted with the greatest eagerness. 11. Tell me, Marcus Pinarius, if I speak [*fut. perf.*] against you, are you going-to-abuse me, as you have done to the others? As you sow,

[*fut. perf.*] so shall you reap, said he. 12. Both the condition of the accuser and the power of the unfriend shall be respected. 13. What heavier punishment can happen to a man than that his letters should not be believed?

LESSON XVIII.

DATIVE (*continued*).

3. Verbs which govern both Dative and Accusative (§ **51**, III. end) may be used personally in the Passive, the Accusative becoming Subject Nominative, and the Dative remaining unaltered; as,

omnibus civitatibus obsides imperat, *he demands hostages of* [*to*] *all the states* (B. G. VII. 4); in the passive, **omnibus civitatibus obsides imperantur.**

4. So with those which govern either dative or accusative (§ **37**, IV.): in their transitive use they may be used personally in the passive; in their intransitive use, only impersonally: as,

consulit me, *he consults me;* **consulor**, *I am consulted;* **consulit mihi**, *he consults my interests;* **consulitur mihi**, *my interests are consulted.*

ORAL EXERCISES.

We do not fear Catiline. We fear for the city. He consulted Caius. He consulted for (the interests of) Cæsar. We take counsel against Cato. I believe you. I trust this boy to you. Can you control the tempests? I guard-against you. I am cautious for you. Who compares Cæsar with [or *to*] Pompey? He commanded us (to do) this. Did you threaten him with death [*death to him*]? I do not envy you your fortune. We foresaw danger. We provided for your safety. The Samnites are persuaded of this.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. He commands the cavalry to strike [**ut** *with subj.*] as great terror as possible [§ **17**, v. 5] into the enemy. 2. They entreat (him) to consult his own fortunes. 3. He could not persuade any state of the Germans. 4. Nor, nevertheless, could any state of the Germans be persuaded to cross the Rhine.

LESSON XIX.

Translate into Latin.

1. If my authority has any [**quid**] weight with [**apud**] you, I earnestly exhort and advise you to consult for (the interests of) these provinces. 2. The interests of these provinces were consulted. 3. He compares his (own old age) to the old age of a spirited and victorious horse. 4. This one (thing) I do not know, whether to congratulate you or fear (for you). 5. It seems to you a kingly (thing) so to live that you not only serve [*pres. subj.*] no man [**nemo**], but not even any passion; to despise all lusts; to want not gold, nor [**non**] silver, nor other possessions [**res**]; to think freely in the senate, to consult rather for the advantage of the people, than (its) desires; to yield to no one, to resist many. If you think this to be kingly, I confess that I am a king. 6. Did not this Magnus (of) ours, who made (his) fortune equal to [or *with*] his virtue, present Theophanes of Mitylene with the citizenship, in an assembly of the soldiers? 7. Cæsar commanded those states which had joined his friendship, (to furnish) cattle. 8. Do you think that the glory of that victory is shared by you [*dat.*] with Marcus Crassus or Gnæus Pompey?

Epistle.

King Alexander to Darius. Darius, whose name you have taken, laid waste with all (kinds of) destruction the Greeks, who occupy the coast of the Hellespont, and the Ionian colonies of the Greeks. Then with a great army he crossed the sea, carrying war [*abl. abs.*] upon Macedonia and Greece. Again, Xerxes, of the same race, came to attack [*gerundive*] us with troops of savage barbarians; who, defeated in a naval battle, yet left Mardonius in Greece, that even [**quoque**] (when) absent he might lay waste cities, burn fields [§ **64**, I.]. But who is ignorant that Philip, my parent, was slain by those whom your (followers, § **47**, III.) had tempted by the hope of a great sum-of-money? Therefore, I repel, not excite, war. Nevertheless, if you come [*fut. perf.*] (as) a suppliant, I promise that you shall receive, without price, both your mother and your wife and [your] children. I know (how) both to conquer and to consider the conquered.

LESSON XX.

DATIVE CASE (*concluded*). § 51, I. end. VI. VII. VIII.

All these Datives come under the general head of *Advantage* and *Disadvantage.*

The Dative of the End (§ 51, VII.) may be variously rendered *for, as,* or with such expressions as *to be considered, to be a source of, to serve as.*

A Dative may also follow many neuter and passive verbs; as, **quid mihi** [or **me** § 54;] **fiet?** *what will happen to me?*

ORAL EXERCISES.

This must be done by Cæsar. We must go with him. I have a father. Cato had much judgment. It was a *source of* pleasure. Eloquence is a delight to me. They sent troops as aid. Hannibal must set out. His oration was a great assistance to us. Cæsar had many legions. What has happened to Caius? What do you wish [*for yourself*]?

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. I have with Murena a great and long-established friendship. 2. Innocence has more peril than (it has) honor. 3. Tiberius Sempronius, whose surname was Longus, fights successfully with Hanno. 4. Wealth began to be (esteemed) an honor; and glory, dominion, and power followed [*sing.*] it. 5. The greediness [*pl.*] of certain men was a hindrance to me. 6. To that brave [*superl.*] man, his parent, he was a great aid in perils, solace in labors, (source of) congratulation in victory. 7. The Bituriges fall at the feet *of* the Gauls. 8. I grieve that I am suspected of negligence *by you.* 9. I was a (cause of) safety to him. 10. I have always thought that you ought not only to be protected by me, but also honored and distinguished. 11. Two brothers, whose name was Philænus. 12. How did it come into *your* mind to answer thus? 13. Now, now, says Catulus, I understand, Crassus, what you say; and by Hercules I assent. I see that you, a man very keen to learn [*ger.*], have had enough time for ascertaining those things which you say. 14. If the splendor of the games is a pleasure to the people, it is not to be wondered at that it profited Lucius Murena with the people.

LESSON XXI.

Accusative Case. § 52.

When a verb which governs two Accusatives not in apposition becomes Passive, the Secondary Object (the *thing*) may remain in the Accusative; while the Direct Object (the *person*) becomes Nominative; as,

hoc vos doceo, *I teach you this* (Or. II. 47). In the Passive, this would be **hoc docemini a me**; **hoc** being still Accusative.

If they are in apposition, both become Nominative. See Lesson XIII.

Oral Exercises.

He laughs-at virtue. He grieves-at his fate. We grieve-at his fate. I asked Cato his opinion. Cato was asked his opinion. We are taught the rules of virtue. O the cares of men! He grieved much. Somewhat angry. Did he conceal his crimes from you?

Translate into Latin.

1. I request this of you, that you come-to-the-aid-of this anxiety (of) mine. 2. He asks them to come thence with him to Turnus. 3. The army is panic-stricken at this act. 4. I have received letters from you two or three times at-most, and those very short. 5. I am somewhat distressed that it is pleasant to you without me. 6. O deceitful hope and frail fortune of men, and empty contentions (of) ours! 7. You ask of me why I fear Catiline. 8. O excellent commander, no longer [**nec jam**] to be compared with (that) brave [*sup.*] man, Manius Aquilius, but, in truth, with the Paulli, Scipios, Marii! 9. The shout which is raised behind the back of [*to*] those fighting has much effect in [**ad**] terrifying our men.

Fable.

A stag asked a sheep for a peck of wheat, taking a wolf as surety [*abl. abs.*]. But she, dreading trickery (said): The wolf is always accustomed to snatch-up and go-off; you (are accustomed) to flee out of sight with swift course. Where shall I look for you, when the day arrives [*fut. perf.*]?

LESSON XXII.

ABLATIVE CASE. § 54, III. IV. VII.

ORAL EXERCISES.

You abuse our patience. I am not worthy of your friendship. He eats pears. Cæsar needs [*there is need to Cæsar*] troops. Who needs counsel? There was need of haste. We will enjoy these pleasures. He employed diligence. There was need of setting out at once. Relying on these news. What do I need?

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. I have at length read the letters, worthy of Appius Claudius, full of elegance, courtesy, (and) earnestness. 2. By their counsel and peril we are able to enjoy not only (§ **43**, 8) the republic, but also our-own affairs besides. 3. What need is (there) of followers? 4. Cæsar gets possession of a great number of cattle and men. 5. Now there is need that you be well in mind, in order that you may [**possum**] in body. 6. What need have I of your friendship, if you do not do what I ask? 7. One of the nearest [§ **50**, II. end] performed the same duty; a third succeeded to the second, and a fourth to the third. 8. No expression was heard from them unworthy the majesty of the Roman people. 9. They, relying upon the strength [**praesidium**] of the place, take refuge in [§ **56**, I. 1] the woods and marshes. 10. There is need of daily practice, and from things the attention must be transferred to words. 11. The Samnites, before battle, brandish (their) spears, which in fighting they do not use at all. 12. I hope that that order will consider me, as-is-due [**pro**] my labors in behalf of the republic, not unworthy of honor, especially (that already) enjoyed.

ANECDOTE.

Titus Labienus, lieutenant of Caius Cæsar, desiring to fight against the Gauls before the arrival of the Germans, who [§ **52**, VI.] he knew would come to aid [§ **51**, VII.] them, pretended want-of-confidence, and, placing his camp [§ **54**, X.] on the other bank, proclaimed a departure for [**in**] the next day. The Gauls, believing that he was flying, began to cross the river, which was between [**medius**]: (and) Labienus, leading his army around, cut them to pieces in-the-midst-of the very difficulties of crossing the river.

LESSON XXIII.

ABLATIVE CASE (*continued*). COMPARISON. §§ **54**, V.; **47**, VII.

If the word with which the comparison is made is in any case but the Nominative or Accusative, **quam** must be used after the Comparative; thus, **ocior euro**, *swifter than the east wind* (Virg. Æn. VIII. 233), may stand for **ocior quam eurus [est]**; but *nearer to me than to you* must be **propius mihi quam tibi**; as,

magis est adolescentium, quam senum, *it belongs rather to young than old men* (de Sen. 11).

The ablative of degree of comparison is common with neuter adjectives and pronouns; as, **tanto melior**, *so much better.*

ORAL EXERCISES.

Bolder than a lion. Nobler than you. Three miles [*by three miles*] nearer. More prudent than brave. Less than twenty ships. With more than two hundred soldiers. How much faster? Dearer to me than to you. Somewhat better prepared. Much smaller.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Cato is dearer to me than Cæsar (is). 2. Cato is dearer to me than (to) Cæsar. 3. Nothing is more foolish than we two. 4. None [*by nothing*] the less he sought the consulship for [in] the next year. 5. In one day, more than twenty cities of the Biturriges are set-on-fire. 6. This is more agreeable to me than to your Dolabella. 7. Be assured [*know*, § **33**, III. 2] that nothing is more agreeable to me than your Dolabella (is). 8. This mischief is spread more widely than is believed [*than opinion*]. 9. By whom is it more just that a consul be defended than by a consul? 10. A great number of [*many*] men spent more than an hour in demolishing the statue. 11. You prefer glory to [**quam**] wisdom. 12. From his tongue flowed speech sweeter than honey. 13. He would rather [*prefers*] have the royalty than hope (for it). 14. I understand that Domitius preferred to seem cruel in punishing than remiss in passing over (crimes). 15. It is a more serious thing to be stripped of fortunes than not to be advanced in dignity.

LESSON XIV.

Genitive Case.

1. Genitive and Ablative of Quality. § **50**, I. 2; **54**, II. end. It may be noted that ***bodily peculiarities*** require the Ablative; as,

capillo sunt promisso, *they have long, hanging hair* (B. G. V. 14).

2. Genitive of Apposition. § **50**, I. 3; as,

nomen insaniae, *the name insanity* (Tusc. III. 4), which might equally well be **nomen insania**, inasmuch as the words mean the same thing, and would properly be in apposition with each other.

Note. — It is, for this reason, impossible to define *Apposition* and *Limiting Genitive* in such a way as to distinguish them absolutely from one another.

Oral Exercises.

Cicero was of great eloquence. An animal with long ears. It is a thing requiring [*of*] the greatest care. The Greeks were (men) of peculiar subtlety. A wall of eighty-eight feet. A man of senatorial rank. A journey of several days. A house with thick walls. We seem to be of little spirit. A youth of great name. The city of Padua.

Translate into Latin.

1. King Deiotarus, a man of marked good-will and fidelity towards the Roman people, sent ambassadors to me. 2. The Tibarani, (men) of equal crime and audacity, were neighbors to these. 3. I have written many things to Curio, a most genial man, and of the highest (sense of) duty and refinement. 4. The youth turned out (to be) of a truly royal nature. 5. Your letters *have* the greatest weight in my estimation [**apud me**]. 6. He did not refuse the surname of Brutus. 7. This ship was of incredible swiftness. 8. This name of poet is sacred in your eyes [**apud vos**], (you, who are) most cultivated men. 9. He was of quite great spirit and judgment. 10. They asserted that the Germans were of immense size of body, incredible valor, and experience in arms.

LESSON XXV.

Time and Space. § 55, I. II.

Notice that *time within which* comes under the same principle with *time at which:* as,

decimo die, *on the tenth day;* **decem diebus**, *within ten days.*

Distance of time is expressed by **ante** and **post**, used either as prepositions governing the Accusative, or as adverbs with the Ablative, and with either cardinal or ordinal numerals: as,

post decem dies, *ten days from now;* **decem post diebus**, *ten days afterwards;* **decimo post die**, *the tenth day afterwards.*

They may be followed by **quam** (§ **56**, III.), with a clause describing the event before or after which any thing is; as,

ante decem dies [decimum diem, decem diebus ante] quam venit, *ten days before he came.*

Also **abhinc**, *ago*, may be used with either case; as,

abhinc decem dies, or **diebus**, *ten days ago.*

Oral Exercises.

In two years. In the eighth month. Five months ago. Seven years before. For eighteen miles. During more than six days. He is three miles distant. Twelve years after. I stood for several hours. The river flows three hundred miles. We are six miles from the river. Three days before the battle. Three days before Cæsar fought with the Gauls. Twelve years after Cato died.

Translate into Latin.

1. I, the ally and friend of the Roman people, am held besieged now the fifth month. 2. They place the camp not more than five miles from the city. 3. Beams are placed together on the ground distant two feet from one another. 4. Although the period [*times*] of Homer is uncertain, yet he was many years before Romulus. 5. Cato departed from life eighty-five years old [**natus**]. 6. Here the prætor of the Roman people, the guardian and defender of the province, lived now for successive summer days. 7. After a few days the Senate was freed from the danger of massacre. 8. He died the year before my censorship [*before me censor*], ten years after my consulship.

LESSON XXVI.

PLACE. § 55, III. DATES, §§ 56, I. 4; 83.

ORAL EXERCISES.

At Tarentum. At Cumæ. At Narbo. At Rhodes. At Tarquinii. At Capua. From Tarentum, etc. To Tarentum, etc. The day before the Kalends of January. About the Nones of December. September 4. March 23. May 15. June 15. September 5. October 5. May 31. May 30. At Carthage, a city of the Phœnicians [§ 46, 2]. At Veii, an Etruscan city. At Agrigentum, a wealthy town in Sicily.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Tullius to his Tiro.

We departed from you, as you know, on the second of November. We came to Leucas on the sixth of November, on the seventh to Actium; there we tarried the eighth on account of the weather. Thence on the ninth we sailed in-fine-style to Corcyra. We were at Corcyra until the 15th,* delayed by storms. On the 16th, we proceeded one hundred and twenty stades into the harbor of the Corcyræans, to (the neighborhood of) Cassiope. There we were kept by the winds until the 22d. On that day, we set sail after dinner [*having dined*]. Thence, with a very gentle south-wind, and a clear sky, we came in-high-spirits on that night and the day after to (the neighborhood of) Hydruns, in Italy; with the same wind the next day — that was Nov. 24 — at the fourth hour, we came to Brundisium; and at the same time with us Terentia entered the town, who values you very highly. . . . I have left a horse and mule for you at Brundisium. It remains that I ask and beseech this of you, that you do not [ne] sail rashly.

* Notice that when this letter was written, B.C. 52, November had only twenty-nine days: the thirtieth was added in Cæsar's reform of the Calendar, B C. 45.

LESSON XXVII.

Adjectives. § 47, I.-V.

1. The neuter singular of an adjective is used as well to express a single object possessing a quality, as the abstract of the quality; the neuter plural is properly used only for the object, but it is often used, where we should expect the singular, for the abstract idea; thus, **pulchrum**, either *a beautiful thing* or *act*, or *the beautiful* as an idea; **pulchra**, *beautiful things*, — that is, *beauty* in general.

2. The adjectives described in § **47**, V., are of the same character with possessive adjectives (§ **19**, III.), and like these are properly used only for the subjective genitive. But there is no possessive for the third person, except the reflective **suus**; **ejus** and **eorum** must be used.

3. As the possessive adjective is equivalent to the genitive of the personal pronoun, a relative may refer to it; as,

mea gloria qui haec feci, *my glory* [*of me*] *who have done this.*

Oral Exercises.

Pætus and Arria both are dead. Virtue and honor are to be desired. They pushed back our (men). Cæsar exhorts his (troops). Folly is an evil (thing). The war of Cassius [§ **47**, V.]. A rebellion of slaves. The affairs of the city. On a mound of earth. Under the race of Hector. Great courage and judgment. The army is not yours, but Cæsar's. The good all favor me, and the wicked envy me. He called out as many soldiers as possible [§ **17**, V. 5]. Your life and character are known to all. Labor is not a good. This is not your shield but his. He says this is not your shield, but his. This was my work alone [*of me alone*]. Our labors, who are here present. He was the friend of you [**tuus**], who nevertheless destroyed him.

Dialogue.

Grumio. Go out doors out of the kitchen, (you) scoundrel, (you) who show-off your wit to me among (my) stew-pans. Go forth, (our) master's ruin [§ **47**, V.] out of the house. I, by Pollux, will punish you well in the country, if I live [*fut.*]. Go out, I say! Why do you lurk?

TRANIO. What the mischief is your [*dat.*] shouting here in front of the house? Do you think you are in the country? Be off from the house! Go away into the country. Go away and be hanged to you. Be off from the door! — Well! (is) this (what) you wanted?

GR. I am done for! Why do you beat me?

TR. Because you will (it). What the mischief is your business with me [§ **54**, I.]; or what I am doing?

LESSON XXVIII.

ADJECTIVES (*continued*). § **47**, VI.-IX.

ORAL EXERCISES.

In the first part of the way. I came unwillingly. I was the first to come [*I the first came*]. One helps one, another another. The nearest part of the province. In the middle of the assembly. With the rest of the soldiers. The love of truth. He reports the truth [*true things*]. I read the letter unwillingly. He is the most ready to follow.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. A little before the middle of the night, going forth from the town in silence, they began to cross the river. 2. This is the third letter [*this third letter*] I have written to you on the same day. 3. I encamped in the furthest (part of) Cappadocia, not far from the Taurus. 4. They look round one upon another. 5. Treaties are made, one under one condition, another under another. 6. Messala when censor was the first who made a theatre at Rome. 7. They assemble in crowds at daybreak. 8. Some of you are geese, which only scream, (but) cannot harm; others dogs, which can both bark and bite. 9. It shows a great soul to despise greatness [*great things*], and to prefer mediocrity to [**quam**] excess. 10. Some were sent among the Volscians, others to Cumæ, to collect corn. 11. I commanded the lieutenant to lead these five cohorts to the rest of the army. 12. If you go unwillingly, why do you go? 13. Avarice impels some, anger and rashness others. 14. I love the truth; I wish the truth told me: I hate a liar.

LESSON XXIX.

REFLECTIVE AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS. §§ 19, I.; 20, II.

A common source of ambiguity is found in the fact that, in English, these two classes of Pronouns have the same form; in Latin, they must be carefully distinguished. Thus,

ego ipse, *I myself*; **me amo**, *I love myself*; **Catonem ipsum vidi**, *I saw Cato himself*; **Cato se occidit**, *Cato killed himself*.

When emphasis is desired in connection with the Reflective, the Intensive **ipse** is used, generally made to agree with the subject of the verb; as,

me ipse (rather than **ipsum**) **amo**.

The genitive of **ipse** is used with possessives, in the sense of *own*; as,

mea ipsius consilia, *my own plans*.

ORAL EXERCISES.

With Cæsar himself. He thinks with himself. Even the veterans fled. He hates himself. The very walls tremble. Even into the forum. Our own pursuits. He despises his own (possessions).

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. You even gave yourself into custody. 2. I am like myself, and they are like themselves. 3. I desire nothing more than that I be like myself and they (like) themselves. 4. He himself spoke in his own behalf, and Caius Cotta (spoke) briefly [*adj. n. pl.*], because he was (his) sister's son. 5. First give thanks to the immortal gods, then to your own valor. 6. Not even they themselves compare themselves with them in valor. 7. The town Alesia itself was on the top of the hill. 8. No one sees the pirate-captain himself, upon whom punishment ought to have been inflicted. 9. They themselves have come-to-their-senses through admiration of my resolution. 10. They remember all the things which they care for, — who owe them, whom they themselves owe.

ANECDOTE.

Chabrias, the Athenian, when about to fight with the fleet, a thunderbolt striking [**excussus**] in front of his own ship, (and) the soldiers being scared by such a prodigy, said, Now especially we should enter into battle, when Jupiter, the greatest of the gods, shows that his favor is with our fleet.

LESSON XXX.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS. § 48.

Notice that the Relative is construed in its own clause precisely as a noun would be: its most striking peculiarity is the tendency to attract the antecedent into the relative clause, either by repeating it (in which case the Relative is used as an adjective, § 48, III.), or by omitting it entirely as an antecedent (see second case) or by substituting the Demonstrative (see last case).

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. (Those) who were consulted were in great power. 2. What both the republic and our friendship exhort me, I do willingly. 3. What (of) hostages were left, he restored. 4. There is a place in the prison which is called Tullianum. 5. What I value highest in those matters, that I now have. 6. He who hears an orator believes what [*those things which*] is said. 7. These divine and excellent qualities [**bona**] which we see in Marcus Cato, be assured that (they) are his own. 8. This is the origin of the first temple of all, which was consecrated at Rome. 9. The letter which you sent to me on the march before you went out of Asia, I read very unwillingly. 10. Thither came the magistrates of the Sicilians, (thither) came the Roman knights, as [§ 48, v.] you have heard from many witnesses. 11. He hastens where [*to the place to which*] he had sent Labienus. 12. The pirates were at your house one (month), a second month, in short, almost a year, from the time when [*from what time*] they were taken. 13. That prison which is called "the quarries," which was made at Syracuse by the cruel [*sup.*] tyrant Dionysius, was the residence of Roman citizens under [**in**] the rule of that (wretch).

LESSON XXXI.

Correlatives. § 22, I.

1. The Relative Adjectives, **quantus, qualis, quot,** are subject to the same rules of attraction and omission of antecedent as Relative Pronouns.

2. When a Relative Adjective or Adverb follows its Correlative Demonstrative, it should be rendered *as;* as,

tantus . . . quantus, *so (as) great as;* **talis . . . qualis,** *such as;* **tot . . . quot,** *so (as) many as;* **tam . . . quam,** *such as.*

Therefore, when *as* follows a demonstrative word, *such, so, as,* it is to be considered a Relative, and be rendered by the Correlative of the antecedent Demonstrative, as in the examples given above.

Also, when *as* follows *same,* it is a Relative, and is to be rendered by the Relative Pronoun; as,

idem qui, *the same person as;* **idem quod,** *the same thing as.*

3. The Correlatives, **quo, eo; quanto, tanto,** in the Ablative of degree of comparison (§ **54,** v. end), are rendered in English by *the . . . the;* as,

quo sapientior est, eo minus sapiens sibi videtur, *the wiser he is, the less wise he seems to himself.*

Oral Exercises.

As much bravery as wisdom. As many opinions as men. With as great judgment as authority. The same ships as before. The lighter, the swifter. The firmer I am, the longer is the war. Such heroes as we have never seen. So great enmities as you have incurred.

Translate into Latin.

1. As often as we speak, judgment is passed upon us. 2. There are as many kinds of speech [*of speaking*] as duties of the orator. 3. Nor nevertheless does this require [§ **50,** I. 2] so much labor as it seems. 4. Order to be promised to the physician (as much) pay as he shall demand. 5. What strait, what Euripus, do you think has so many movements, so great and so various tossings

of the waves, as the business of the comitia has disturbances and eddyings? 6. He was not sorry to do the same as you. 7. It is not so fine (a thing) to know Latin, as disgraceful not to know (it). 8. That most severe war of the Volscians, in which Coriolanus took-part as an exile, was at about the same time as the war of the Persians. 9. (As much) land was given as he ploughed around in one day. 10. Bestow as much care upon yourself as you have love for me [*you love me*]. 11. The king fortifies (his) camp in the same place in which he had routed the forces of the enemy. 12. Publius Servilius recaptured the pirate with the same good fortune with which he had captured him. 13. The longer I consider, the more obscure the matter seems to me.

LESSON XXXII.

Indefinite Pronouns. § 21, III. T. 6.

1. *Some* is **aliquis** or **quispiam**; when quite definite, **quidam.**

2. *Any* is a very ambiguous word, and may be variously rendered: 1. When a universal negative, *not any*, *without any*, by **quisquam**, or its adjective **ullus**. 2. After *if*, *lest*, or in questions implying a negative, **quis** is used in preference, although **quisquam** may be used, less indefinitely. 3. In a universal affirmative, *any one whatever*, **quivis, quilibet**: thus:

num quis hoc facere potest? *can anybody do this?* implies that nobody can. **Num cujusvis est hoc facere?** *is it for any one to do this?* implies that it can be done, but not by everybody.

Oral Exercises.

Some fields. In a certain field. Without any danger. Anybody can sit an hour. Can anybody do so great things? Can somebody do this? Who will do this? Will anybody do this? It is not every one that can sit ten hours. Without anybody.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. A rude and rustic voice pleases some [*persons*]. 2. He was equal to anybody in speaking Latin. 3. Is there any shame? any religion? any fear? 4. Do you think that anybody was more moderate than Cato, your great-grandfather? 5. Ancus reigned twenty-four years, equal to any of the former kings in the arts and glory of war and peace. 6. I find in some (writers) that in this year was the fight [*it was fought*] at Lake Regillus. 7. He asked whether he brought any thing else besides the chest. 8. I earnestly beg of you that you bring (it) to pass that no injury be done to me, and that no [**neve quid**] time be added to my year's (§ **47**, v.) duty. 9. I understand that certain wonderful (doctrines) have pleased some (men), who, I hear, have been esteemed wise in Greece. 10. Why do you ask any one to favor you, to aid you? 11. I neither dare nor ought to place any burden upon you. 12. If any one was ever averse, both by nature and reason and education, to empty praise, I certainly am he.

LESSON XXXIII.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS (*continued*).

3. **Quisque**, *every*, stands rather in the subordinate clause than in the principal one, as in English; as,

tantum, quantum potest quisque, nitatur, *let each strive as much as he can* (De Sen. 10).

When used independently, without a subordinate clause, **unusquisque** is used; as,

unusquisque nostrum, *each of us.*

Quisque, after a superlative, often joined with **maxime**, means *all who possess the quality, and in proportion to their possession of it.* It is often joined with **sui** or **suus**, following it; as,

sibi quisque, *each for himself.*

optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur, *all the good — and in proportion as they are good — are led by glory* (Arch. 11).

Often, it takes a plural verb (§ **49**, I. end).

Oral Exercises.

Each will go when he is ready. All the boldest. Each loves his own. Each of the scouts is ready. Each took what he pleased [*what pleased each*]. All the eloquent will be listened-to. He performed each of (his) duties.

Translate into Latin.

1. Each in order, as he excelled in age and honor, so spoke his opinion. 2. He summoned to himself all the best and noblest. 3. They will be-on-hand each in his own time. 4. Each for himself migrates from the country [*fields*] into the city. 5. In the great need, each, in-proportion-to his private means, even defrauding himself of his sustenance, bestowed something upon him. 6. Each, (in proportion) as he speaks well, so [**ita maxime**] fears the difficulty of speaking, and the various accidents of speech, and the expectation of men. 7. They go to the houses [§ **55**, III. 3] of those with whom each had served. 8. It was then the custom that they were ready to grant [*in granting*] to each his (own). 9. His own fraud and his own terror chiefly worry each. 10. It must be considered, not how much each benefits, but how much each is (worth). 11. As each trusts [*most*] in himself, and as each is [*best* = **maxime**] fortified by virtue and wisdom, so he [*most greatly*] excels in winning and maintaining friendship [*plur.*]. 12. Each formed opinions, and added something of his own fear to that which he had heard from another.

LESSON XXXIV.

1. When the action of a subordinate clause is yet to come, the Latin uses the Future Tense, where the English often uses the Present; as,

sanabimur si volemus, *we shall be healed if we* [shall] *wish* (Tusc. III. 13).

2. When the action of the subordinate clause is complete in relation to the principal clause, the tense of completed action is used in Latin, where the English often uses an indefinite tense (§ **57**, III.); as,

si eris meritus, fiet, *if you deserve* [shall have deserved], *it shall be done* (Plaut. Trin. 1068).

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. This you, Brutus, will know at once [**jam**], when you come into Gaul. 2. He will both judge what each needs, and will be able to speak in whatever manner the cause demands. 3. He will be eloquent, who is able to adapt his discourse to that, whatever (it is which) is becoming. 4. Whatever mischief, crime, slaughter there shall be, this ought to belong [**proprius esse**] to the Roscii. 5. If you listen to me, you will avoid enmities, and consult for the ease of posterity. 6. I shall accomplish this more easily if you come to me in [*into*] Cilicia, which I think concerns both me and the republic, and especially you. 7. (Your) vices shall follow you whithersoever you go. 8. I truly will follow the old road, but if I find a nearer and more level one, this I will repair. 9. (As much) care as you bestow upon your health, so highly I shall judge that I am valued by you. 10. (As) quickly as I can, and by as frequent letters, I will cause that the whole plan of my days and journeys be known to you. 11. The earth never refuses (our) rule, nor ever returns without usury what it receives.

FABLE.

A fox by chance had seen a tragic mask: "Oh how great a show," said he, "has no brain!"

This is said for those to whom fortune has granted honor and glory, (but) has taken away (from them) common sense.

LESSON XXXV.

WISHES AND COMMANDS. §§ **58**, III.; **68**, I.

In negative expressions **ne** must be used instead of **non**; but it may unite with **quid, ullus,** &c., to form **nihil, nullus,** &c.

ORAL EXERCISES.

Send Marcus to me. Attend carefully. Let us go with him. Do not fear. Be sure you do not do this. May I accomplish your designs. Do not boast without reason.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Consider this, as-is-worthy your nature. 2. Even if you have not (any thing) to write [*which you may write*, subj.], yet write. 3. Do not say that I am obstinate. 4. Be not so unjust. 5. If you do not lie, may I perish. 6. Let the forum give way to the camp, peace to war, the pen to the sword, the shade to the sun. 7. Would that those songs were extant. 8. Do not suffer me, the grandson of Masinissa, to seek aid from you in vain. 9. If you love me, if you wish to be loved by me, send letters to me. 10. Fear no army, no battle. 11. Pardon nothing; grant nothing at all to favor; be not moved by pity. 12. Do not think that there has been any thing in our state more excellent than these two (men). 13. They shall not take nor [**neve**] give a bribe, neither [**neve**] in seeking, nor in administering power. 14. If they cannot stand, let them fall. 15. If there is any spirit in us, let us avenge the death of those who have perished most unworthily, and kill these robbers. 16. May your judgment and (that) of the Roman people approve my desire, and the hope of the rest of (my) life!

ANECDOTE.

Epaminondas, the Theban, when his soldiers were saddened [*abl. abs.*] because the wind had carried away [*perf. pass. part.*] an ornament from his spear, hanging after-the-manner [**more**] of a fillet, (and) driven (it) upon the tomb of a certain Lacedæmonian, said: "Do not be alarmed, soldiers; destruction is portended to the Lacedæmonians; for (their) tombs are adorned with offerings."

LESSON XXXVI.

SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

Clauses which are attached to the principal sentence, in order to explain or modify its meaning, are classified according to the relation that they severally express.

Each of these classes has its appropriate conjunctions; and a Relative Pronoun (**qui**), Adjective (**quantus, qualis**, &c.), or Adverb (**ubi, unde**, &c.), may take the place of almost any of these, and express the same relation.

The classes of Subordinate Clauses are:

1. CONDITIONAL, expressing a condition. Under this principle come —

a. Pure Conditional Clauses, with **si, nisi, sin**; § **59**.

b. Comparative Clauses, which compare the statement of the principal clause with what would follow an assumed condition; they follow **tamquam, quasi**, &c.; § **61**, 1.

c. Concessive Clauses, implying that the result follows, in spite of the facts stated in the subordinate clause; used with **quamvis, quamquam, etsi**, &c.; § **61**, 2. **Dum, modo**, &c., *provided* (§ **61**, 3), also express concession.

d. Temporal Clauses, describing the time of the action of the principal verb; used with **cum**, *when*, **dum**, *while*, **posteaquam**, *after*, *when*, &c.; § **62**.

2. CAUSAL, expressing a Reason, with **quod, quia, quoniam**; § **63**.

3. FINAL, expressing a Purpose; with **ut, ne, quo**; § **64**.

4. CONSECUTIVE, expressing a Result; with **ut, quin, quominus**; § **65**.

5. INTERMEDIATE, inserting some modifying statement or explanation, in the body of the main proposition. These clauses are introduced by Relatives (§ **66**).

DIALOGUE.

TRANIO. Look around again.

THEOPROPIDES. There is no one. Speak now at once.

TR. It is a fatal deed.

TH. What is that? I don't understand.

TR. A crime, I say, was committed long ago, old and ancient; this deed we have just now discovered.

TH. What villainy is that, or who did it? tell me.

TR. A host killed his guest (whom he had) caught with his hand. He, as I think, who sold this house to you.

TH. Killed?

TR. And took away gold from that same guest, and buried that guest here in-this-very-place in the house.

TH. Why do you suspect that this was done?

TR. I will say. Listen. When your son had dined out [**foris**], after he returns home from supper, we all go to bed. We went to sleep. I had forgotten by chance to put out the light; and he all-of-a-sudden cries out at-the-top-of-his-voice.

TH. Who? my son?

TR. St, — be quiet; he says that that dead man came to him in sleep. This is [**ecce**] what that dead man said to him: "I am Diapontius, a guest from-beyond-sea. Here I dwell. This dwelling was given to me. For Orcus would not [**noluit**] receive me to Acheron, because I am deprived of life prematurely. I was deceived through confidence. My host here killed me, and he buried me secretly in this house, the villain, for the sake of gold. Now do thou depart hence. This house is accursed; this dwelling is impious."

LESSON XXXVII.

CONJUNCTIONS. §§ **43, 75,** XVIII.

1. When several words in the same construction follow one another, and would naturally be connected by conjunctions, it is common either to repeat the conjunction **et** between every two, or to omit it altogether; in the former case, **et**, *both*, frequently precedes; as,

M. Antonius, Q. Cassius, tribuni plebis, *Marcus Antonius and Quintus Cassius, tribunes of the people* (B. C. I. 2).

I nunc ad Philippum et Parmenionem et Attalum, *go now to Philip, Parmenio, and Attalus* (Curt. VIII. 1).

2. When such a series of words follows a relative, conjunction, or preposition, this is commonly repeated with each word: this is called *Anaphora;* as,

quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobroges vexassent, *because they had harassed the Æduí, the Ambarri, and the Allobroges* (B. G. I. 14).

3. When a negative word or clause is to be connected to what goes before, it is common to join the negative with the

conjunction instead of the word or clause that is connected, so as to use **neque** (§ **43**, 1, note), for **et non**, and even for **sed non**; as,

inviti neque innocentes, *unwilling and not innocent* (Tac. Hist. I. 82).

In this way, **neque** often commences a sentence (§ **43**, II. cf. § **48**, IV.); as,

neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, *for no one but traders visits these without good reason* (B. G. IV. 20), for **nemo enim**, &c.

ORAL EXERCISES.

Honor, justice, and mercy exhort us. We entreat you to spare us, our wives and children. They brought out their spears, swords, and shields. His countenance was calm, and not unfriendly. We are ready, but not impatient. He set out at once, and did not delay. We receive you gladly, for we too are not forgetful of your kindnesses. Our ancestors carried on wars with Antiochus, Philip, the Ætolians, and the Carthaginians.

EPISTLE.

Tullius to his Terentia.

If you are in good health, it is well: I am in good health. We have as yet nothing certain, either of Cæsar's arrival, or of the letters which Philotimus is said to have. If there is any thing certain, I will let you know. Be sure [fac] that you take care of your health. Farewell. Aug. 11.

LESSON XXXVIII.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. § **59**, I. II. III. and IV. 1.

1. It should be remembered that when the condition has reference to present or past time (that is, when its existence or non-existence is in itself a matter of certainty), the Indicative must be used to express doubt; as,

si Cato Romae est me conveniet, *if Cato is* (now) *in Rome* [of which I am not sure] *he will call upon me.*

2. For the future time, either the Indicative or the Present Subjunctive may be used; the Future Indicative is equivalent to the idiomatic use of the Present Indicative in English; as,

si Cato Romae erit, me conveniet, *if Cato is in Rome* [when I arrive] *he will call upon me.*

The Present Subjunctive expresses a future condition less distinctly, and should be rendered by *should* in the protasis, and *should* or *would* in the apodosis; as,

si Cato Romae sit, me conveniat, *if Cato should be in Rome* [at any future time] *he would call upon me.*

Oral Exercises.

If you are well, I am glad. If he was not there, he was at Rome. If this book is yours [**est tibi**], give it to me. If you do rightly, you are praised. If you [*shall*] do rightly, you will be praised. If you should do rightly, you would be praised. Unless you do rightly, you will not be praised. If you did not fight, you were cowards. If you do not fight, you are cowards. If you do not fight, you will be conquered. If Marcus should remain, we should be glad; but if he should go, we would still praise him.

Translate into Latin.

1. If you see the good throng to me, will you invite the wicked to yourself? 2. If the people should meet with you, and could speak with one voice, it would say this. 3. If by chance that which concerns me less pleases you more, I will restore that ædileship to you. 4. If you should ask me what [**qualis**] I consider the nature of the gods to be, I should perhaps make no answer. 5. As, if any one should say that the republic of the Athenians is ruled by a council, the word [**illud**] "of the Areopagus" would be-understood, so when we say that the world is controlled by providence, consider that "of the gods" is-understood. 6. If any god should grant to me that, from this period-of-life, I should become-a-boy-again, and cry in the cradle, I should strongly object. 7. If I should desire from you the greatest services, it ought [*would deserve*] to seem strange to no one. 8. If I should say this, that I passed over the province on your account [§ **54**, 1. note], I should seem too fickle even [**ipse**] to you.

LESSON XXXIX.

Conditional Sentences (*continued*).

Condition assumed as false. § 59, iv., 2.

Oral Exercises.

If this were so, I should be glad. If you had gone, I should have gone with you. Unless I were well, I should not set out. If you loved Cæsar [*at some former time*], you did well. If you loved Cæsar [*now,—as you do not*], you would do this. If you had loved Cæsar, you would have done this.

Translate into Latin.

1. I would write more, if I thought that you could read longer [**jam**] with pleasure. 2. If you had gone to Britain also, surely no one in that so great island would have been more experienced than you. 3. If it were necessary for me only to speak against Laterensis, nevertheless even [**ipsum**] this would be offensive in our great [**tantus**] intimacy and friendship. 4. If he had lived to the hundredth year, would he therefore regret his old age? 5. He was a tribune of the people, not perhaps so violent as those whom you justly praise, but at-any-rate such a one, as, if all had always been, a violent tribune would never have been desired. 6. If plane-trees bore viols sounding rhythmically, of-course you would judge that music resided in plane-trees. 7. Whatever brought great advantage to the human race, this they thought took place not without a divine goodness towards men. 8. If I were the first to speak this opinion, you certainly would praise (me); if the only one, you at any rate would pardon (me). 9. Should you not think that these men should be torn away from the provinces, if they were not at-some-time to be withdrawn (from them)?

LESSON XL.

Implied Conditions. § 60.

Oral Exercises.

You would have thought that a god spoke. Who would say that this is so? I am-inclined-to-believe that Cæsar so wishes. Why should I say more? I wish you were to be here. I wish you were here. Who would not rather be wise than rich?

Translate into Latin.

1. I could wish [**vellem**] that he had been able to conform to your desire. 2. Nor would you find (any) other thing greater or more excellent. 3. Should I have feared [*imp. subj.*] that I, that fiercest enemy of kings, should myself undergo the charge of a desire of royalty? 4. Shall I joke with you by letter, or write something more serious? 5. Whither shall I, wretch (that I am), betake myself? To the Capitol? But it is wet with the blood of my brother. Home? That I may see my wretched mother lamenting and distressed? 6. Why should I not confess what is necessary? 7. As I just said, in nearly all things, and especially in physics, I can tell what is not (true) quicker than what is. 8. If I lay aside even my enmities for the sake of the republic, who pray will have any right to blame me? [*blame me rightfully*].

Epistle.

Cicero to his Atticus.

I readily believe that you are glad to be at home. But I should like to know what remains for you, or whether you have already finished. I am expecting you in my Tusculan (estate), the more on this account, because you wrote to Tiro that you would come immediately, and added that you thought there was need. Altogether I used to feel how much good you did me (when) present, but I feel (it) much more since your departure. Wherefore, as I wrote to you before, either I (must go) to you wholly [§ **47**, VI.], or do you (come) to me when you may.

LESSON XLI.

Comparative and Concessive Clauses. § 61.

Oral Exercises.

He speaks as if he knew. He spoke as if he knew. Although you are wise I do not believe you. However wise you are, you do not know the number of the stars. Granting that you are wise, can you foretell the future? He related Cæsar's death, as if he had seen it. However loud you speak, he will not hear you. Provided you be wise, no one will harm you.

Translate into Latin.

1. Do not expect arguments from me, judges, as if there were some [aliquid] doubt. 2. Why do I make use of these witnesses, as if the matter were doubtful or obscure? 3. Their natural powers remain to old men, provided their interest and industry continue. 4. Although old age be not burdensome, yet it takes away that vigor in which Scipio was even now. 5. Scipio, a very few days before his death, as if he presaged(it),discoursed for three days on public affairs. 6. The territory, granting that there be ten acres apiece, cannot support more than five thousand men. 7. (This) excellent man is on his guard not to buy [ne with subj.] from (one who is) unwilling. As if truly we did not understand that to buy from one who is unwilling is a losing (job); from one who is willing, profitable. 8. Although he is not at all to be despised in speaking, yet he depends rather upon his foresight of important matters, than the art of speaking. 9. If you had brought me Sicyonian slippers, I would not use (them), however comfortable and well-fitted to the foot they were, because they are not manly. 10. Let them hate, provided they fear.

LESSON XLII.

USE OF CUM.

Cum, meaning *when*. § 62, I.
meaning *since*. § 63, III.
meaning *although*. § 61, 2.

ORAL EXERCISES.

When I am at Athens, I always visit Mars' Hill. When I am at Athens, I shall visit Mars' Hill. When I was at Athens, I visited Mars' Hill. When I leave Athens, I shall return to Rome. Since night is approaching, let us depart. Since night was approaching, they separated. When night approached, they separated.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. When I compare my action with yours, although I do not favor myself more than you, nevertheless I am much better [**magis**] pleased with my action than yours. 2. When ambassadors had come to him to beg that he would pardon them and consult for their lives [*sing.*], he orders the arms to be collected, the horses to be brought forward, hostages to be given. 3. You who ask this, do somewhat [**similiter**] as if you asked me why I look at you with two eyes and not with one [**alter**], since I can accomplish the same thing with one. 4. He was acquitted by an assembly of the Roman people, although he confessed that his sister had been killed by his hand.

ANECDOTE.

Agesilaus, the Lacedæmonian, when he had placed his camp opposite the Thebans above a river-bank, and understood that the force of the enemy was much greater, and for-this-reason wished to restrain his men from the desire of fighting, said that he was ordered by an oracle of the gods to fight on high ground [**ex collibus**]; and thus, placing a small guard at the bank, he approached the hills. Which the Thebans interpreting as [**pro**] fear, crossed the river; and when they had easily driven back the guard, following the rest too eagerly [§ **17**, v. 1], they were beaten by fewer men, on account of the disadvantage of the position.

LESSON XLIII.

Temporal Clauses. §§ 62, II.; 57, III.

Antequam and **priusquam** are often divided into two words, when the **ante** or **prius** stands as an adverb in the principal clause, and **quam** introduces the subordinate clause; in this case, they are to be translated together in the subordinate clause as *before* or *until*. § **56**, III.; as,

neque ante dimisit eum quam fidem dedit, *nor did he let him go until he gave a pledge* (Liv. XXXIX. 10).

Oral Exercises.

We will wait until you arrive. I wish to see you before Caius sets out. I wished to see you before Caius set out. While he was standing, the enemy escaped. After they had crossed the river, they were attacked by the Gauls. Before they reached the town, fighting began. While these things were going on, Cæsar set out with the tenth legion.

Translate into Latin.

1. It greatly concerns each of us, that I see you before you go away. 2. He brought all together into one place, before word could be brought to the Arvernians of his arrival. 3. The Gauls crossed into Italy two hundred years before they laid siege to Clusium and took Rome. 4. He would have surpassed the fortune of all, if it had happened to him to see [ut, &c.] you before he departed from life. 5. Before I approach those (points) which have been discussed by you, I will say what I think of you yourself. 6. While he delays a few days, fear suddenly seized upon all the army. 7. I wish you would call-to-mind [§ **68**, II.] what I did in the Senate in regard to you, after you set out, what I said in the assemblies, what letters I sent to you.

Anecdote.

Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, when a Campanian matron, a guest at her house, was showing her most beautiful ornaments, detained her by conversation until her children returned from school, and "These," said she, "are my ornaments."

LESSON XLIV.

CAUSAL CLAUSES. §§ 63, I. II.; 43, 6.

ORAL EXERCISES.

He hates me, because I am luckier than he. He hates me on-the-ground-that I have thwarted him. He is fortunate *in having* you with him. Since Cæsar is my friend, I dare resist you. Since [*he thought*] Cæsar was absent, he opposed his plans. I resisted him, not that I thought him an enemy, but I did not approve his designs.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Although, as I have written you before, wherever you are, you are in the same boat (with me), yet I congratulate you, because you are absent, because you do not see the things that we (see). 2. I congratulate you on being absent. 3. He accuses them of having held discourses of this sort concerning him. 4. I had said that this first point needed no argument, because it is [§ 57, v.] clear to all that there are gods. 5. I appeared to bear my misfortune bravely, — not that I bore it with equanimity, but I consoled myself (by) thinking that there would not be a long separation between us. 6. I did not accept even that; not that I thought (it) inconsistent with my dignity, but because I did not suspect that so great a crime was hanging over the republic. 7. If you did not know that Metellus thought thus [**haec**] of me, you ought to consider that your brother concealed from you in regard to the most important matters; but if, however, he imparted to you something of his plan, I ought to be considered lenient and easy by you, since I make no complaint to [**cum**] you in regard to these very matters.

ANECDOTE.

Tarquin the Proud, the father, thinking that the chiefs of the Gabinians ought to be put to death, because he was not willing that this should be entrusted to any one, made no answer to the messenger who had been sent him by his son; nevertheless he struck off with a staff the tall heads of the poppies, since by chance he was walking in a garden. The messenger, having returned without an answer, brought word to the young Tarquin what he had seen his father doing. He understood that the same thing was to be done to the eminent Gabinians.

LESSON XLV.

Final Clauses. § 64.

To express a negative purpose, **ne** (**ut ne**) should be used; and, as in Lesson XXXVII., when an adjective, pronoun, or adverb follows, the negative should not be connected with it, but with the conjunction; thus,

that no one, **ne quis**; *that nothing*, **ne quid**; *that never*, **ne umquam**; *that no*, **ne ullus**, &c.

Substantive clauses which express a purpose, following verbs of wishing, advising, necessity, &c., often omit the **ut** or **ne**; as,

fac cogites, *think.*

Phrases like **ut ita dicam**, *so to speak;* **ne plura dicam**, *not to say more*, belong under this head.

Oral Exercises.

I have come to meet you. I came to meet Balbus. This is a pleasant spot, not to say delightful. He is a brave man, — I do not say a good man. We fight that we may not be-slaves. He is another Plato, so to speak. They founded a city which should be a refuge to the distressed. We listen, that we may be more wise. We set out at once in order that we might arrive earlier. Beware of pardoning [**64**, IV]. It is necessary that we set out. I will ask him to come. I wish you were at Rome. Now, to pass over such (points), I will speak of making peace.

Translate into Latin.

1. Three hundred of us [*we, three hundred*], chiefs of the Roman youth, have sworn that we would assault you [§ **57**, III. end]. 2. I think that something should be given the physician himself, that he may be more zealous. 3. I am afraid that our Lyso is rather careless. 4. He sends forward to the Boii (men) who shall instruct (them) of his arrival, and exhort them to remain in their fidelity, and withstand the attack of the enemy with good courage. 5. She whispers to [*with*] herself, but (so) that I may hear. 6. I fear you are not wily enough.

LESSON XLVI.

FINAL CLAUSES (*continued*).

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. This one thing I do not know, whether to congratulate (you) or fear for you; not that I fear that your virtue will not meet the expectation of men, but, by Hercules, lest, when you have come [*fut. perf.*], you have no longer (any thing) to care for [**quod** &c.] 2. I have sent Antonius to you, that you might deliver to him the cohorts. 3. As I myself have always joined Latin with Greek, I am of opinion that you should do the same, that you may be equal in the use of each speech. 4. In the first place, I wish you to consider this, that your feelings are strongly approved by me [*dat.*]. 5. I wish you would send letters as often as possible, especially if there shall be any better-established (state of things), in-regard-to-which[1] we may have-hope. 6. But, to pass over the common cause, let us come to ours. Do you think, pray, that it was easier for Ligarius to go out of Africa, or for you not to come into Africa? 7. I fear, Crassus, that I cannot concede those two points to you. 8. Do not fear, Hortensius, that I shall ask how it was permitted to a senator to build a ship.

[1] Use the relative; § 52, IV.

ANECDOTE.

Manius Curius, the most perfect type of Roman frugality, and at the same time the most complete model of bravery, presented himself to the ambassadors of the Samnites, sitting at the hearth on a rude stool, and dining out of a wooden bowl. For he despised the wealth of the Samnites, (and) the Samnites wondered at his poverty. For when they had brought to him a great weight of gold, sent by the state [**publice**], he, when invited with kind words to be willing to use it, broke into laughter and said at once: "Agents of a superfluous, not to say foolish, mission, relate to the Samnites that Manius Curius would rather rule the rich than himself be rich; and carry back that costly gift, and remember that I can neither be conquered in battle nor corrupted by money."

LESSON XLVII.

Consecutive Clauses. § 65, I.

Notice that in negative results **ne** is not used, but **ut non, ut nemo, ut nihil, ut numquam, ut nullus,** &c.

The English idiom often uses *as* with the infinitive in sentences of this class; as,

quis est tam ineptus qui hoc credat, *who is so silly as to believe this?*

A peculiar construction in Latin is the phrase **tantum abest,** followed by an **ut** clause as subject, and another as result; as,

tantum abest ut amicitiae propter indigentiam colentur, ut ii qui minime alterius indigeant, liberalissimi sint, *it is so far* (from being true) *that friendships are sought on account of need, that those who need another least, are the most liberal* (Am. 14); where the substantive clause **ut . . colantur** is subject of **abest,** and the consecutive clause **ut . . . sint** depends upon **tantum.**

Oral Exercises.

Who is so rash as to dare this? The river is so swift that we cannot swim in it. The cold is so great that wine freezes. I am so far [**abest,** not **absum**] from being unfriendly to you, that I value you very highly. Cæsar was so far from being defeated that he even pursued the enemy.

Translate into Latin.

1. His speeches have so much wit, so many illustrations, so much elegance, that they almost seem to have been written in Attic style. 2. Will no virtue, therefore, ever be so respected by you [§ **51,** viii. end], that it cannot be injured by suspicion? 3. There cannot be readily found (one) who can give better counsel to another [**alter**] than you; but at any rate no one will give better to you yourself. 4. If there are but few who love the nobility, is that our fault? 5. The statues of Canachus are too stiff to

imitate [*more stiff than that they imitate*] truth. 6. He is so far from influencing my opinion, that I think he himself should be very much ashamed at having departed from his (own) opinion. 7. What shrine in Achaia, what place or sacred-grove, has been so (held) sacred that any image or ornament is left in it?

LESSON XLVIII.

CONSECUTIVE CLAUSES (*continued*).

Quin and Quominus. § 65, II. III.

Where **quin** and **quominus** are used after verbs of hindering, &c., the English often uses *from* with the verbal noun, or similar expressions; as,

est deterrita numquam quin fleret, *she was never prevented from weeping* (Tib. I. 3, 13).

Notice that these are strictly substantive clauses; and that **quin** is used only after negative expressions.

ORAL EXERCISES.

Nothing hinders me from aiding Pompey. Nothing hindered me from aiding you. I shall never be prevented from rejoicing. There is no doubt that Rome is the capital of the world. We do not object to your thinking us foolish. Caius left nothing undone to frustrate my plans. He was within little of [*it was very little distant but that*] reaching the city. It cannot be [**fieri**] but that you believe this. It was owing to you that I did not go.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. And yet I do not doubt that eloquence has always had great force. 2. How can it be doubted that the glory of military service brings much more dignity to winning the consulship, than (that) of civil law? 3. I could not help [**praeterire**] writing to you, and giving thanks. 4. Cæsar, fearing for his men, sent to Titus Sextius, the lieutenant, that he should lead his cohorts quickly out of the camp, in order that he might terrify the enemy *from pursuing* freely. 5. I cannot help sending to you daily.

Epistle.

Cicero to his Atticus.

I had not doubted that I was to see you at Tarentum or Brundisium, and this had respect to many (points); among them, that we might tarry in Epirus and use your counsel on other things. Since this has not happened, this also will be (ranked) in the great number of our misfortunes. Our route is to Asia, especially Cyzicum. I commend my (family) to you. I sustain myself with difficulty, and wretchedly. Given April 17, from the-neighborhood-of-Tarentum [**Tarentinum**].

LESSON XLIX.

Consecutive Clauses (*continued*).

Relative Clauses §§ **65**, IV.; **69**, end.

In negative relative clauses after general negative expressions, **quin** is often used for **qui (quod, &c.) non** where the English uses *but;* as,

nemo est quin hoc dicat, *there is no one but says this.*

The accusative **quod** (§ **52**, IV.) is often used idiomatically with the Subjunctive in such expressions as **quod sciam**, *so far as I know* (*touching any thing that I know*); **nihil est quod doleas**, *there is no reason for you to grieve* (*nothing in respect to which you should grieve*) (Att. VII. 3).

Oral Exercises.

I am not worthy of receiving these honors. He is not fit to have those honors bestowed upon him [*upon whom these honors should be bestowed*]. Cæsar is the only one to whom such honors are due. There are (some) who envy me. There were (some) who envied me. He is too shrewd to be deceived [*shrewder than who can be deceived*]. Who is there that thinks Titus mad? Who was there that thought Marcus wise? There was nothing that you did not see.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. There will be many to whom you can properly give letters, who will gladly bring them to me. 2. Nor was there any one who cared for booty. 3. There were (some) at that time who believed that Marcus Crassus had not been ignorant of this design. 4. There is no *reason for* you to hurry. 5. On [ex] each side there are some who desire to contend. 6. This is the only place to which [quo] they may escape. 7. Who is there of those Greeks, who thinks that any one of us understands any thing? 8. There is no one of us but knows that you had no enmities with Sextus Roscius. 9. I have no *reason to* find fault with old age. 10. There is no one *but* understands that that republic is falling. 11. I ask you this, my Tiro, that you spare expense in nothing, *so far as* there is need for your health.

LESSON L.

INTERMEDIATE CLAUSES. § 66.

Remember that when the subordinate clause is introduced as an independent fact, and not a part of the assertion or thought in which it is introduced, it takes the Indicative.

ORAL EXERCISES.

He came that he might see the games, which then were going on. He came that he might see the games that were going on. I wish to cross the river, while you will stay in the camp. I wish to cross the river while you stay in the camp.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. It is for a good consul not only to see what is going on, but also to foresee what is about to be. 2. Not to know what happened before you were born, — this is to be always a boy. 3. Men pitied not more the punishment than the crime by which they had deserved punishment. 4. I would rather he had not given him so great strength, than that he should resist him now (that he is grown) so strong. 5. I have sent Antonius to you, a brave man and especially trusted by me, that you might, if it should seem good to

you, deliver to him the cohorts; in order that, while the time of year was suitable, I might be able to perform some operation. 6. Nature leads (us) to favor those who are entering upon the same perils which we have passed through. 7. What great and earnest orator, when he wished to make the judge angry with his adversary, ever hesitated on this account, — because he did not know what anger was, whether a fervor of the mind, or the desire of punishing a grievance? 8. Poets wish each [§ **49**, I. end] his own work to be examined by the public, in order that, if any thing shall be censured by many, it may be corrected.

LESSON LI.

INTERMEDIATE CLAUSES (*continued*). §§ **67**, II.; **70**, note.

ORAL EXERCISES.

I see that the man of whom you speak is present. He said that he came as soon as he saw me. We understand that the city which we seek is distant. They understood that the enemy whom they were pursuing were not far distant. He understood that the enemy whom he had defeated were retreating. He understood that the enemy, whom he had not seen, were approaching.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. I informed Deiotarus that there did not seem to be (any) reason why he should be absent from his kingdom. 2. I confess that I have zealously followed those (pursuits), from which true glory could arise. 3. I thought that I ought to lead the army through that district of Cappadocia which touched upon Cilicia. 4. If it were doubtful whether they had sought (it) or not, I would say why they had sought it. 5. He is of opinion that there are gods, because it is necessary that there should be some excellent nature, than which there is nothing better. 6. When we call the fruits "Ceres," and wine "Liber," we use, to be sure, a customary manner of speech; but do you think any one so insane as to believe that that which he eats is a god? 7. Would that I may see that day when I may give you thanks because you have compelled me to live.

LESSON LII.

SPECIAL CASES OF ACCUSATIVE WITH INFINITIVE. § 67, III. IV.

In the construction with **fore ut**, the **ut** clause is subject of the Infinitive **fore (futurum esse)**. This is the most common way of expressing a Future Infinitive Passive, and is necessary with verbs which have no supine stem. It is the most usual form of expression after **spero**.

ORAL EXERCISES.

I hope to be able. He says that we shall soon be willing. He said that he should not fear. I understand that fighting-is-going-on. I understand that fighting has been going on. I understood that fighting was going on. Remember that you are envied.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. They said that they hoped that these designs which had been secretly entered into, contrary to the safety of the city and empire, would be brought to light. 2. All were of opinion that an addition would be enrolled in Italy for my legions and (those) of Bibulus. 3. You write that the physician is well esteemed [*that it is well thought concerning*, &c.] 4. He will say that he always wished to be asked, always to be entreated. 5. Why (he asked) did they urge him, already an old man, and (one who had) passed through (all) labors and the rewards of labors? 6. Why, pray (he asked), did they fear, or why did they despair of their own valor or his [**ipse**] care? 7. If these things [**quae**] (he urged) were not to be borne in a king, or the son of a king, who would bear (them) in so many private persons? Let them see (to it), lest by forbidding men to speak freely in the senate-house, they should even excite talk outside the senate-house. When they wished, let them test how much braver is [§ **57**, v.] a sense-of-grief, than self-seeking. For what had they done by [§ **54**, I. end] the people? Let them not place too much hope in others' fear! 8. Then Ahala Servilius, tribune of the soldiers, says that he has been silent so long, not because he was uncertain in opinion [§ **50**, I. 4], — for what good citizen separates his own counsels from the public (counsels)? — but because he preferred his colleagues to yield of their own accord to the authority of the Senate than to suffer [*imp. subj.*] the power of the tribunes to be called upon against themselves.

LESSON LIII.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES IN ORATIO OBLIQUA. § 67, I. 2, note.

In conditional clauses in the Oratio Obliqua, the rule for sequence of tenses (§ 57) will determine whether a primary or secondary tense of the Subjunctive must be used; it should then be considered whether a tense of completed or incomplete action is required. Thus,

si voletis, following **pollicetur**, becomes **si velint** (B. C. I. 1); **cum venerit** [*fut. perf. ind.*] following **adlatum erat**, becomes **cum venisset** (Liv. XXXV. 35), because **adlatum erat** is a secondary tense, and **venerit**, being a tense of completed action, must take the secondary tense of completed action, — that is, the pluperfect; **si faciat**, following the historical present **agit** (§ 57, II.), becomes secondary, but remains a tense of incomplete action, **si faceret** (B. G. I. 13).

ORAL EXERCISES.

If you are well, I am glad. Be assured that if you are well, I am glad. I said that if he was well, I was glad. If you should do rightly, you would be praised. Remember that if you should do rightly, you would be praised. We reminded them that if they should do rightly, they would be praised.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. He understood, if he should summon the legions to the province, that they would contend in battle on the march in his absence [*he being absent*]. 2. Now I wish that you would persuade yourself of this [**sic**], that if reference is made to the Senate concerning these matters, I shall think that the highest praise is awarded to me, if you approve my dignity by your verdict. 3. He sees that, if the choice of accusing is transferred from boys of rank, whom he has hitherto eluded, to brave and respected men, he cannot lord it (any) longer in the trials. 4. They say that they wish to speak with Cæsar concerning most important matters, if an opportunity should be given them. 5. The same one says that, if there are not gods, there is nothing in all nature better than man; but that any man should think this — that there is nothing better than man — he judges is the greatest arrogance.

LESSON LIV.

EPISTLE.

Cicero to his Atticus.

I am eagerly waiting for your advice. I fear that I am absent (at a time) when it were more honorable for me to be present: I dare not come without-special-reason. Of Antony's movements [**iter**] I hear somewhat [**nescio quid**] otherwise than as I wrote to you. Therefore, I wish you would explain [§§ **64**, IV.; **68**, II.] every thing, and send me certain (tidings). Of the rest, what shall I say to you? I burn with zeal for history — for your encouragement stimulates me incredibly — which indeed can neither be begun nor accomplished without your aid. Therefore we will consult together upon this at least. At present I wish you would write to me in whose consulship [*abl. abs.*] Caius Fannius, son of Marcus, was tribune of the people. I think [**videor mihi**] I have heard in the censorship of Publius Africanus and Lucius Mummius.

DIALOGUE.

THEOPROPIDES. Well, Tranio, what's going on?

TRANIO. The country-people are coming from the country: Philolaches will be here at once.

TH. By Pollux, he comes in good time for me. I am of opinion that this neighbor (of) ours is a bold and bad man.

TR. How so?

TH. Because he says he does not know you.

TR. Says not?

TH. And that you never gave him a (single) coin of money.

TR. Go away, — you are chaffing me, I am sure. He doesn't deny (it).

TH. What now?

TR. I know you're joking now; for he, I am sure, doesn't deny.

TH. Yes, indeed by Pollux, he denies up and down; and (says) that he didn't sell this house to Philolaches.

TR. Well, now, did he deny that money was given him, I beg (to know)?

TH. Nay, he promised to give me an oath, if I wished, that he neither sold this house, nor was money given him.

LV.

The English Potential.

The *Potential Mood* is a name often given, in English, to any form of a verb which is constructed with the aid of *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*. But these words are used with great variety and laxity, and give rise to many ambiguities. When used simply as auxiliaries, the verb they form is a genuine subjunctive; but they are very commonly principal verbs, in which case the verb which depends upon them is an infinitive.

I. As a Principal Verb.

May denotes permission; Latin, **licet**; as,

licet tibi venire, *you may* [have leave to] *come*.

Might has the same meaning, being the past tense of *may*; but by a peculiar idiom, when used in this way, it is followed by the Perfect Infinitive in English; as,

licuit tibi venire, *you might have come*.

May and *might* are also used to express *power* or *possibility*, and are then rendered by **possum**; as,

potest ita esse, *it may be so*; **potuit venire**, *he might have come*; this last expression in English may mean either, *he had permission*, **licuit**, or *he had it in his power*, **potuit**.

He might, with Present Infinitive, is used in the apodosis of conditional sentences assumed to be false; as,

posset venire, *he might come*, if circumstances were otherwise.

Can and Could express *power*, and are expressed by **possum**; as,

possum hoc facere, *I can do this*; **potui hoc facere**, *I could do* or *could have done this*.

Could often, like *might*, takes the Perfect Infinitive to express past time, and uses the Present Infinitive in either member of a conditional sentence assumed as false; as,

hoc facerem si possem, *I would do this if I could* (but I cannot).

Thus, *I could do it* is either simple past, **potui**, or a subjunctive, **possem**.

WOULD and SHOULD are occasionally used as principal verbs; *would*, like *will*, expresses a strong determination, and is rendered by **volo**; as,

vult ire, *he* WILL *go*; **voluit ire**, *he* WOULD *go*; **vellet si posset**, *he would if he could*; **posset si vellet**, *he might if he would*.

Should is present, expressing obligation, and may be rendered by **oportet**; as,

non oportet eum redire, *he should not return*.

Shall also is sometimes used in a similar way, in a future obligation, amounting almost to compulsion; as, *he shall go*; i.e. *I will make him go*. So with the Future Imperative; as,

ne facito furtum, *thou shalt not steal*.

MUST and OUGHT are likewise principal verbs. *Must* is rendered by the gerundive, which is always passive; as,

consul exspectandus est (nobis), *we must wait for the consul*; **pugnandum est**, *we must fight* (*fighting must be done*).

Ought is either **debeo** or the impersonal **oportet**; but for past time the English uses the Perfect Infinitive, just as for *might* and *could*; as,

debuit hoc facere, or **oportuit eum hoc facere**, *he ought to have done this*.

II. As Auxiliaries.

MAY and MIGHT express purpose in final clauses (§ 64), and are rendered by the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive; as,

vĕnit ut me videat, *he comes that he may see me*; **vēnit ut me videret**, *he came that he might see me*.

Might is also used in softened assertions (§ 61); as,

credat quispiam, *one might believe*.

CAN and COULD are very rare in this use, but are occasionally the equivalents of a subjunctive of softened assertion; as,

velim or **vellem**, *I could wish;* **quid dixerim**, *what can I say?*

WOULD is used in indirect discourse, to express an action which is future in relation to a verb in past time on which it depends; it is rendered by the Future Infinitive; as,

dixit se venturum esse or **fuisse**, *he said that he would come* or *would have come.*

SHOULD and WOULD are used in conditional sentences referring indistinctly to future time, — in the protasis, *should;* in the apodosis, *should* (like *shall*) for the first person, *would* (like *will*) for the second and third; in this use they are rendered by the Present Subjunctive; as,

si ita faciat, gaudeam, *if he should do so, I should rejoice;* **gaudeas**, *you would rejoice.*

Should have and *would have*, in the protasis of conditions assumed as false, take the Pluperfect Subjunctive; as,

venissem si potuissem, *I should have come if I could.*

Should and *would*, like *might, can*, and *could* may be used for implied conditions; as,

quid eam, *Why should I go?* **laudaveris**, *one would commend.*

LESSON LVI.

RECAPITULATION.

MAY expresses —

1. Permission, — **licet**, with dative and infinitive.
2. Possibility, — **possum**, with infinitive.
3. Purpose, — **ut**, with present subjunctive.

MIGHT expresses —

1. Permission.
2. Possibility. When followed by perf. inf. in English, **licuit** or **potuit** with infinitive; when followed by present infinitive in

English, **possem**, expressing possibility in a supposition assumed as false.

3. Purpose, — **ut** with imperfect subj.

4. Used vaguely, in softened assertion.

CAN and COULD express —

1. Power, — **possum** with infinitive.

2. Used vaguely, in softened assertion.

WOULD expresses —

1. Determination, — **volui** or **vellem**.

2. In indirect discourse, to represent future time depending on a past verb, the future infinitive.

3. Apodosis of future time, — pres. subj., 2d and 3d persons.

4. Apodosis of past time, condition assumed as false, — pluperfect subj., 2d and 3d persons.

5. Used vaguely, in softened assertion.

SHOULD expresses —

1. Obligation, — **oportet** or **decet**.

2. Protasis of future time, — present subjunctive.

3. Apodosis of future time, — pres. subj. 1st person.

4. Apodosis of past time, false condition, — pluperfect subjunctive, 1st person.

5. Used vaguely, in softened assertion.

ANECDOTE.

Themistocles, leader of the Athenians, when he saw that it was advantageous to the Greeks to contend in the straits of Salamis against the multitude of ships of Xerxes, and could not persuade his (fellow) citizens of this [§ **51**, III. end], brought (it) about by craft that the Greeks were forced by the barbarians to their own advantage [*plur*]. For, feigning treachery, he sent (a person) to Xerxes to disclose that his countrymen were considering concerning flight, and that matters would be harder for him, if he should attack the states one by one, by siege. By which means he brought it about, first that the army of the barbarians was kept from rest, since they were all night at their post of guard; in the next place, that his own men fought with fresh strength with the barbarians, (who were) worn out by watching, (and) in a narrow place, as he had wished, in which Xerxes could not use the multitude in which he had the advantage.

LESSON LVII.

Oral Exercises.

You may go. You must go. You ought to go. You might go if you were well. You might have gone. You might have gone if you had wished. Who would go into such [*so great*] perils? I wish Caius were present. I wish Caius might be present. What could I do? You could conquer if you would fight.

Translate into Latin.

1. They begged nothing else but that they might with their lips receive the last breath of their sons. 2. I ought to defend his safety no less than mine. 3. Here it might be recognized how much protection men have in firmness of soul. 4. You both refused what you ought not, and received what you had-no-right (to receive). 5. The one does not dare to inform us why he is called a commander; the other must in a few days be ashamed to dare. 6. It was answered on the other side that Aulus Varro offered to come on the next day to a conference, and that he [*the same one*] would see how ambassadors might come in safety and declare what they wished.

Anecdote.

The physician of Pyrrhus, king of the Epirots, came to Fabricius, general of the Romans, and promised to give poison to Pyrrhus, if a reward which should be worth his while should be paid him. But Fabricius, thinking that his victory had no need of such [1] a crime, informed-against the physician to the king, and by this good-faith deserved to drive [*that he drove*] Pyrrhus to seek the friendship of the Romans.

[1] Use the relative qui at the beginning of the sentence, — quod facinus.

LESSON LVIII.

Further Uses of the Relative.

1. The Relative often stands for a Demonstrative at the beginning of a sentence (§ **48**, IV.). This is for the purpose of connecting the sentence closely with the preceding (§ **43**, 11), and it is often best to supply a conjunction in English; as,

quos cum Ariovistus conspexisset *but when Ariovistus had caught sight of them* (B. G. I. 47).

2. The neuter **quod**, used adverbially, often commences a sentence, followed by **si**, and may be best rendered *but, now*, &c.; as,

quod si Luna dea est, ergo etiam Lucifer, etc., *but if the moon is a goddess, therefore the morning star, too.* (N. D. III. 20.)

3. When a Relative clause has another subordinate clause depending upon it, the Relative may stand in that clause, and be understood in its own; as,

is fueram, cui eum liceret majores fructus capere, non dubitaverim, *I had been one who, although it was permitted me to receive greater fruits, did not hesitate* (Rep. 4) [for **qui, cum mihi liceret**].

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. These two points remain to me from your subdivision. And concerning *these*, if it seems (good) to you, I think we should discuss more thoroughly. 2. There are many monuments of thy mercy, but chiefly the unharmed-condition [*plur.*] of those to whom you have given safety. And if *these things* are glorious in private persons, much more shall they be recounted in (regard to) kings. 3. *Now* if I pushed myself in that direction, I should certainly find at once some way of resisting. 4. I attempted-to-satisfy [*imp.*] the people by purchase, *and if this had been arranged* carefully, I thought the rabble of the city could be withdrawn, and the solitude of Italy made-populous. 5. That which uses reason is better than that which does not use reason. But nothing is better than the world, therefore the world uses reason. In like manner, it can be made out that the world is wise, happy, eternal. For all these are better than those that are without [**carens**] them, and nothing (is) better than the world; from which it is made out that the world is God. 6. What shall I say of myself, *who* cannot be relieved, although [**ut**] every thing [**omnia**] should happen to me which I wish? 7. He was informed that all the Belgians, *whom* we had shown to be the third part of Gaul, were conspiring against the Roman people. 8. Therefore but-few come to old age, (but) if this [**quod**] did not so happen, we should live [§ **39**, 5] both better and more prudently.

LESSON LIX.

Translate into Latin.

1. That is an old law of the genuine and true friendship which now for a long time I have had [§ 27, I. end] with him, that friends always wish the same thing: nor is there any surer bond of friendship than the harmony and union of plans and wills. 2. You will say surely that he is persuaded to give up his army, and thus become consul. 3. As to the people, — he who either envies or favors is always a partial judge of dignity. 4. You take pleasure in bringing some-charge-or-other [§ 67, I. 1, note], even in regard to that tribe. 5. He forbade a publican or the slave of a publican to be in-the-town [ibi], in which he himself was, or to which he was coming. 6. I entreated Clandia, your wife, and your sister Mucia, to deter him from that act of injustice. 7. My enemies have taken from me my possessions, not myself. 8. I came to Brundisium, April 17. On that day your boys gave me a letter from you, and other boys the third day after that day [*gen.*] brought me another letter. 9. As to your calling [quod vocas] me to life, you accomplish one thing, that I withhold my hands from myself; the other thing you cannot, that I should not repent our decision and (my) life. 10. Each ought to be contented with that (amount) of time which is given to him for living.

LESSON LX.

Epistle.

I write this to you reclining in the very villa of Scipio Africanus, after adoring his shades and the casket which I suspect to be the tomb of the great [tantus] man. His soul indeed I persuade myself has returned into heaven, from which it was; not because he led great armies, — for these the mad Cambyses also had, — but on account of his excellent moderation and piety, more admirable in him when he left his country than when he defended it: either Scipio must [debeo] be wanting to Rome, or Rome without liberty. "In nothing," he said, "do I wish to detract from the laws and institutions. Let right be equal among all citizens. Make use of my services, without me, my country. I have been to thee

a cause of liberty, I will be also a proof (of it). I go forth, if I have grown more than is well for thee." Why should I not admire this greatness of mind, by which he departed into voluntary exile, and disburdened the state? Therefore great pleasure came upon me, contemplating Scipio's customs and ours: in this corner that dread of Carthage, to whom Rome owes that [**quod**] she was captured only once, washed his body, weary with rustic labors. For he exercised himself with labor, and, as the custom was to the ancients, he himself subdued the earth.

LESSON LXI.

ANECDOTE.

So many things are going on at Rome, that those which take place in the provinces are scarcely heard of. I do not fear that I shall seem to arrogate any thing for myself, if I speak of my quæstorship. For however brilliant it was, nevertheless I think that I have since held the greatest commands in such a way [*I have been such* (**is**) *in the greatest, etc.*], that there is not so much glory to be sought from the reputation of my quæstorship. But yet I am not afraid that any one will dare to say that any-one's quæstorship in Sicily was either more renowned or more popular. At that time, I thought that men talked of nothing else at Rome but of my quæstorship. Therefore I came away with this hope, that I thought the Roman people would offer every thing to me of their own accord. But when by chance in those days, for the sake of taking a journey, on my way [**decedens**] from the province, I had come by chance to Puteoli, when very many and fashionable men are accustomed to be in that neighborhood [**loca**], I almost lost my balance, when some one had asked me on what day I had gone from Rome, and whether there was any thing new. When I had answered him [§ **48**, IV.] that I was on my way from my province, he said, "Yes, to be sure, by Hercules," says he, "from Africa, as I think." Already rather-offended, I say to him disdainfully: "No, indeed; from Sicily." Then one, as (one) who knew every thing, said, "How, don't you know that he was quæstor at Syracuse?" In-brief, I left off being offended, and pretended that I was one of those who had come to the baths.

LESSON LXII.

ANECDOTE.

Thence they came [§ 39, 5] to Sidon, a city renowned for antiquity and the fame of its founders. Hephæstion was permitted to establish as king (the one) of the Sidonians whom he should judge most worthy of that rank. The hosts of Hephæstion were young men distinguished among their countrymen; who, when an opportunity of reigning was offered to themselves, said that no one, according to the custom of the country, was admitted to that rank, unless born of royal stock. And they decide that no one is preferable to [potior quam] a certain Abdalonymus [§ 67, v.], connected with the royal stock, but on account of poverty cultivating a garden in the suburbs with slender profit. The cause of his [§ 51, vi.] poverty was honesty; and, intent upon his daily work, he did not hear the uproar of arms which had shaken all Asia.

Suddenly then they entered his garden with the insignia of royal apparel. Then, after saluting him king, one of them said: "You must exchange that filth for this suit of raiment which you see in my hands. Take the spirit of a king, and carry that self-restraint of yours into that fortune of which you are worthy. And when you sit upon the royal throne, master of the life and death of all citizens, do not forget this condition in which — nay, by Hercules, on account of which — you receive the royalty."

The king ordered him straightway to be admitted, and looking upon him for a long time, said: "The bearing of your body is not inconsistent with the fame of your race; but I should like to know by what patience you have endured poverty." Then he said, "May I be able to endure royalty with the same temper! These hands sufficed for my needs. To him who had nothing [*part.*], nothing was wanting."

LESSON LXIII.

EPISTLE.

Caius Pliny to his Septicius Clarus.

Ho, you promise (to come) to dinner, and don't come [§ **43**, I. note]. Judgment shall be pronounced, — you shall pay costs to a penny, and that not [**nec id**] trifling. There were prepared a head-of-lettuce apiece, three snails apiece, two eggs apiece, olives, beets, gourds, onions, a thousand other things no less elegant. You would have heard comedians or [§ **43**, 3] a reader or a harper or — such [**quae**] (is) my liberality — all (of these). But [§ **43**, 2] you preferred oysters, tripe, sea-urchins, and Gades-fish, with nobody-knows-who [§ **67**, I. 1, note]. You shall suffer punishment — I don't say what. You have done rudely; you have grudged — I am inclined to think [§ **67**, I. 1, end] yourself — at any rate [§ **41**, II. 3] me, but yet yourself too. How much we should have sported, laughed, studied! You can dine more showily with many, nowhere more gaily, more simply, freer-from-restraint. In fine, make-a-trial, and unless hereafter you excuse yourself [§ **19**, II.] rather to others, excuse (yourself) to me always. Farewell.

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LV.

The English Potential.

The *Potential Mood* is a name often given, in English, to any form of a verb which is constructed with the aid of *may*, *can*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*. But these words are used with great variety and laxity, and give rise to many ambiguities. When used simply as auxiliaries, the verb they form is a genuine subjunctive; but they are very commonly principal verbs, in which case the verb which depends upon them is an infinitive.

I. As a Principal Verb.

May denotes permission; Latin, **licet**; as,

licet tibi venire, *you may* [have leave to] *come*.

Might has the same meaning, being the past tense of *may;* but by a peculiar idiom, when used in this way, it is followed by the Perfect Infinitive in English; as,

licuit tibi venire, *you might have come.*

May and *might* are also used to express *power* or *possibility*, and are then rendered by **possum**; as,

potest ita esse, *it may be so;* **potuit venire**, *he might have come;* this last expression in English may mean either, *he had permission*, **licuit**, or *he had it in his power*, **potuit**.

He might, with Present Infinitive, is used in the apodosis of conditional sentences assumed to be false; as,

posset venire, *he might come*, if circumstances were otherwise.

Can and Could express *power*, and are expressed by **possum**; as,

possum hoc facere, *I can do this;* **potui hoc facere**, *I could do* or *could have done this*.

Could often, like *might*, takes the Perfect Infinitive to express past time, and uses the Present Infinitive in either member of a conditional sentence assumed as false; as,

hoc facerem si possem, *I would do this if I could* (but I cannot).

Thus, *I could do it* is either simple past, **potui**, or a subjunctive, **possem**.

WOULD and SHOULD are occasionally used as principal verbs; *would*, like *will*, expresses a strong determination, and is rendered by **volo**; as,

vult ire, *he* WILL *go*; **voluit ire**, *he* WOULD *go*; **vellet si posset**, *he would if he could*; **posset si vellet**, *he might if he would*.

Should is present, expressing obligation, and may be rendered by **oportet**; as,

non oportet eum redire, *he should not return*.

Shall also is sometimes used in a similar way, in a future obligation, amounting almost to compulsion; as, *he shall go*; i.e. *I will make him go*. So with the Future Imperative; as,

ne facito furtum, *thou shalt not steal*.

MUST and OUGHT are likewise principal verbs. *Must* is rendered by the gerundive, which is always passive; as,

consul exspectandus est (nobis), *we must wait for the consul*; **pugnandum est**, *we must fight* (*fighting must be done*).

Ought is either **debeo** or the impersonal **oportet**; but for past time the English uses the Perfect Infinitive, just as for *might* and *could*; as,

debuit hoc facere, or **oportuit eum hoc facere**, *he ought to have done this*.

II. AS AUXILIARIES.

MAY and MIGHT express purpose in final clauses (§ 64), and are rendered by the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive; as,

vĕnit ut me videat, *he comes that he may see me*; **vēnit ut me videret**, *he came that he might see me*.

Might is also used in softened assertions (§ 61); as,

credat quispiam, *one might believe*.

CAN and COULD are very rare in this use, but are occasionally the equivalents of a subjunctive of softened assertion; as,

velim or **vellem**, *I could wish;* **quid dixerim**, *what can I say?*

WOULD is used in indirect discourse, to express an action which is future in relation to a verb in past time on which it depends; it is rendered by the Future Infinitive; as,

dixit se venturum esse or **fuisse**, *he said that he would come* or *would have come.*

SHOULD and WOULD are used in conditional sentences referring indistinctly to future time, — in the protasis, *should;* in the apodosis, *should* (like *shall*) for the first person, *would* (like *will*) for the second and third; in this use they are rendered by the Present Subjunctive; as,

si ita faciat, gaudeam, *if he should do so, I should rejoice;* **gaudeas**, *you would rejoice.*

Should have and *would have*, in the protasis of conditions assumed as false, take the Pluperfect Subjunctive; as,

venissem si potuissem, *I should have come if I could.*

Should and *would*, like *might, can*, and *could* may be used for implied conditions; as,

quid eam, *Why should I go?* **laudaveris**, *one would commend.*

LESSON LVI.

RECAPITULATION.

MAY expresses —

1. Permission, — **licet**, with dative and infinitive.
2. Possibility, — **possum**, with infinitive.
3. Purpose, — **ut**, with present subjunctive.

MIGHT expresses —

1. Permission.
2. Possibility. When followed by perf. inf. in English, **licuit** or **potuit** with infinitive; when followed by present infinitive in

English, **possem**, expressing possibility in a supposition assumed as false.

3. Purpose, — **ut** with imperfect subj.

4. Used vaguely, in softened assertion.

CAN and COULD express —

1. Power, — **possum** with infinitive.

2. Used vaguely, in softened assertion.

WOULD expresses —

1. Determination, — **volui** or **vellem**.

2. In indirect discourse, to represent future time depending on a past verb, the future infinitive.

3. Apodosis of future time, — pres. subj., 2d and 3d persons.

4. Apodosis of past time, condition assumed as false, — pluperfect subj., 2d and 3d persons.

5. Used vaguely, in softened assertion.

SHOULD expresses —

1. Obligation, — **oportet** or **decet**.

2. Protasis of future time, — present subjunctive.

3. Apodosis of future time, — pres. subj. 1st person.

4. Apodosis of past time, false condition, — pluperfect subjunctive, 1st person.

5. Used vaguely, in softened assertion.

ANECDOTE.

Themistocles, leader of the Athenians, when he saw that it was advantageous to the Greeks to contend in the straits of Salamis against the multitude of ships of Xerxes, and could not persuade his (fellow) citizens of this [§ **51**, III. end], brought (it) about by craft that the Greeks were forced by the barbarians to their own advantage [*plur*]. For, feigning treachery, he sent (a person) to Xerxes to disclose that his countrymen were considering concerning flight, and that matters would be harder for him, if he should attack the states one by one, by siege. By which means he brought it about, first that the army of the barbarians was kept from rest, since they were all night at their post of guard; in the next place, that his own men fought with fresh strength with the barbarians, (who were) worn out by watching, (and) in a narrow place, as he had wished, in which Xerxes could not use the multitude in which he had the advantage.

Epistle.

Cicero to his Atticus.

I had not doubted that I was to see you at Tarentum or Brundisium, and this had respect to many (points); among them, that we might tarry in Epirus and use your counsel on other things. Since this has not happened, this also will be (ranked) in the great number of our misfortunes. Our route is to Asia, especially Cyzicum. I commend my (family) to you. I sustain myself with difficulty, and wretchedly. Given April 17, from the-neighborhood-of-Tarentum [**Tarentinum**].

LESSON XLIX.

Consecutive Clauses (*continued*).

Relative Clauses §§ **65**, iv.; **69**, end.

In negative relative clauses after general negative expressions, **quin** is often used for **qui (quod,** &c.) **non** where the English uses *but;* as,

nemo est quin hoc dicat, *there is no one but says this.*

The accusative **quod** (§ **52,** iv.) is often used idiomatically with the Subjunctive in such expressions as **quod sciam,** *so far as I know* (*touching any thing that I know*); **nihil est quod doleas,** *there is no reason for you to grieve* (*nothing in respect to which you should grieve*) (Att. VII. 3).

Oral Exercises.

I am not worthy of receiving these honors. He is not fit to have those honors bestowed upon him [*upon whom these honors should be bestowed*]. Cæsar is the only one to whom such honors are due. There are (some) who envy me. There were (some) who envied me. He is too shrewd to be deceived [*shrewder than who can be deceived*]. Who is there that thinks Titus mad? Who was there that thought Marcus wise? There was nothing that you did not see.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. There will be many to whom you can properly give letters, who will gladly bring them to me. 2. Nor was there any one who cared for booty. 3. There were (some) at that time who believed that Marcus Crassus had not been ignorant of this design. 4. There is no *reason for* you to hurry. 5. On [ex] each side there are some who desire to contend. 6. This is the only place to which [quo] they may escape. 7. Who is there of those Greeks, who thinks that any one of us understands any thing? 8. There is no one of us but knows that you had no enmities with Sextus Roscius. 9. I have no *reason to* find fault with old age. 10. There is no one *but* understands that that republic is falling. 11. I ask you this, my Tiro, that you spare expense in nothing, *so far as* there is need for your health.

LESSON L.

INTERMEDIATE CLAUSES. § 66.

Remember that when the subordinate clause is introduced as an independent fact, and not a part of the assertion or thought in which it is introduced, it takes the Indicative.

ORAL EXERCISES.

He came that he might see the games, which then were going on. He came that he might see the games that were going on. I wish to cross the river, while you will stay in the camp. I wish to cross the river while you stay in the camp.

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. It is for a good consul not only to see what is going on, but also to foresee what is about to be. 2. Not to know what happened before you were born, — this is to be always a boy. 3. Men pitied not more the punishment than the crime by which they had deserved punishment. 4. I would rather he had not given him so great strength, than that he should resist him now (that he is grown) so strong. 5. I have sent Antonius to you, a brave man and especially trusted by me, that you might, if it should seem good to

confess, *fateor*, 2, *fass-*; *confiteor*, 2, *confess-*.
confidence, *fides*, *dĕi*, F.; spirit of confidence, *fiducia*, *ae*, F.; want of confidence, *diffidentia*, *ae*, F.
congratulate, *gratulor*, 1 [dat.].
congratulation, *gratulatio*, *ōnis*.
connected, *annexus*, *a*, *um* [dat.].
conquer, *vinco*, 3, *vici*, *vict-*.
conqueror, *victor*, *ōris*, M.; *victrix*, *trīcis*, F.
conscience, *conscientia*, *ae*, F.
consecrate, *sacro*, 1.
consider (think about), *considero*, *pondero*, *cogito*, 1; (regard as), *duco*, 3, *duxi*, *duct-*; *existimo*, *arbitror*, 1; (for the interests of), *consulo*, 3, *sului*, *sult-* [dat.].
consolation, *solatium*, *i*, N.
console, *solor*, 1.
conspiracy, *conjuratio*, *ōnis*, F.
conspire, *conjūro*, 1.
consul, *consul*, *sulis*; of the consul, *consulāris*, *e* (§ **47**, V.).
consulship, *consulātus*, *us*, M.
consult, *consulo*, 3, *sului*, *sult-* (§ **51**, IV.); consult upon, *confero*, *ferre*, *tuli*, *lāt-* (§ **37**, IV.).
contemplate, *contemplor*, 1 [acc.].
contend, *contendo*, 3, *ndi*, *nt-*; *decerno*, 3, *crēvi*, *crēt-*; *certo*, *dimico*, 1.
contented, *contentus*, *a*, *um* [abl.]
contention, *contentio*, *ōnis*, F.
contract, give, *loco*, 1 [acc. with gerundive in agreement].
contrary to, *contra* [acc.].
control, *administro*, 1; (hold in check), *moderor*, 1 [dat.].
convene, *convoco*, 1.
conversation, *sermo*, *ōnis*, M.
convey, *confero*, *ferre*, *tuli*, *lāt-* § **37**, IV.).
convict, *damno*, 1 (§ **50**, IV.).
Corcyraean, *Corcyraeus*, *a*, *um*.
corn, *frumentum*, *i*, N.
corner, *angulus*, *i*, M.
correct, *corrigo*, 3, *rexi*, *rect-*.
corrupt, *corrumpo*, 3, *rūpi*, *rupt-*.
council, *consilium*, *i.*; *concilium*, *i*, N.
counsel, *consilium*, *i*, N.; need of counsel, *opus consulto* (§ **54**, VII.); mad counsels, *furor*, *ōris*; take counsel against, *consulo*, 3, *sului*, *sult-* [*in* W. acc.]
count, *numero*, 1.
countenance, *vultus*, *us*, M.
country (opposed to city), *rus*, *ruris*, N. (§ **55**, III.); *agri*, *orum*, M. (fields); (fatherland), *patria*, *ae*, F.; of one's country, *patrius*, *a*, *um*; country people, *rustici*, *ōrum*.
countryman, *populāris*, *is*; fellow-citizen, possessive adj.
courage, *virtūs*, *tūtis*, F.; *ānimus*, *i*, M.; good courage, *magnus animus*.
course, *impetus*, *us*, M.
court, *supplico*, 1; *inservio*, 4 [dat.].
courtesy, *officium*, *i*. N.
coward, *ignāvus*, *i*. M.
cradle, *cunae*, *ārum* [F. pl.].
craft, *sollertia*, *ae*, F.
crazy, be, *insanio*, 4.
create, *creo*, 1.
creditor, *creditor*, *ōris*, M.
crime, *scelus*, *eris*; *facinus*, *oris*, N.
cross, *transeo*, 4 (§§ **37**, VII.; **33**, III.; *supero*, 1; *trajĭcio*, 3, *jēci*, *ject-*; *transmitto*, *mīsi*, 3, *miss-*; *transcendo*, 3, *ndi*, *ens-*.
crowds, in, *frequens*, *ntis*.
cruel, *crudēlis*, *e*.
cruelty, *crudelitas*, *tātis*, F.
cry, *vagio*, 4; cry out, *exclāmo*, 1.
cultivate, *colo*, 3, *colui*, *cult-*.
cultivated, *humānus*, *a*, *um*.
Curio, *Curio*, *ōnis*.
curse, *male dīco*, 3, *dixi* *dict-* [dat.].
custody, *custodia*, *ae*, F.
custom, *mos*, *moris*, M.
customary, *usitātus*, *a*, *um*.
cut to pieces, *caedo*, 3, *cecīdi*, *caes-*.

D.

daily (adj., by day), *diurnus, a, um;* (every day), *quotidiānus, a, um*); (adv.), *quotidie.*
dance, *salto,* 1.
danger, *periculum, i.* N.
dangerous, *periculōsus, a, um.*
dare, *audeo,* 2, *ausus* (§ **35,** II.).
day, *dies, ēi,* M. [sometimes fem. in sing.]; this day, *hodiernus dies;* day after, *dies posterus.*
daybreak, at, *prima luce.*
dead, *mortuus, a, um.*
dear, *carus, a, um.*
death, *mors, rtis; nex, necis,* F.; put to death, *interficio,* 3, *fēci, fect-.*
deceitful, *fallax, ācis.*
deceive, *decĭpio,* 3, *cēpi, cept-; fallo,* 3, *fefelli, fals-.*
decide, *statuo,* 3, *tui, statūt-.*
decision, *consilium, i.* N.
declare, *profiteor,* 2, *profess-;* (make clear), *expōno,* 3, *posui, posit-;* (war), *indīco,* 3, *dixi, dict-* [dat.].
decree (verb), *decerno,* 3, *crēvi, crēt-;* (noun), *consultum, i.* N.
dedicate, *dedico.* 1.
defeat, *vinco,* 3, *vici, vict-.*
defence, *praesidium, i.* N.
defend, *defendo,* 3, *ndi, ns-; tueor,* 2, *tuit-,* or *tut-.*
defender, *defensor, ōris,* M.
defraud, *fraudo,* 1 [abl.].
delay (verb), *moror,* 1; (tr. verb), *retineo,* 2, *tinui, tent-;* (noun), *mora, ae,* F.
delight, *cordi* (§ **51,** VII.).
delightful, *jucundissimus, a, um.*
deliver, *trado,* 3, *didi, dit-.*
demand, *posco,* 3, *poposci* [two accusatives]; *postulo,* 1 [*ab* w. abl.].
demolish, *demolior,* 1.
deny, *nego,* 1.
depart, *abeo,* 4 (§ **37,** VI.; **33,** III. 1); *decēdo, discēdo, excēdo, secēdo,* 3, *cessi, cess-; emigro,* 1.
departure, *discessus, us,* M.; (setting out), *profectio, ōnis,* F.
depend on, *nitor,* 3, *nis-,* or *nix-.* [abl.].
deprived, be, *careo,* 2 [abl.].
desert, *desero,* 3, *serui, sert-.*
descended, *ortus, a, um* (§ **54,** VIII.).
deserve, *mereo,* or *mereor,* 2.
design, *consilium, i.* N.
desire (verb), *cupio, concupisco,* 3, *īvi, īt-;* (wish), *desidero,* 1; desire more, *malo,* § **37,** III. [*quam*]; (noun), *cupiditas, tātis,* F.; *studium, i,* N.; *voluntas, tātis,* F.
desirous, *cupidus, a, um.*
desist, *desisto,* 3, *stiti, stit-.*
despair, *despēro,* 1.
despise, *contemno,* 3, *tempsi, tempt-.*
destroy, *deleo,* 2, *lēvi, lēt-; perdo,* 3, *didi, dit-.*
destruction, *interitus, us,* M.
detain, *traho,* 3, *traxi, tract-.*
deter, *deterreo,* 2.
determine, *statuo,* 3, *tui, tūt-.*
determined, be, *certum est* (Less. VII.).
detract, *derogo,* 1 [dat.].
dictator, *dictātor, ōris,* M.
die, *morior,* 3, *mortuus, moritūrus.*
difficulty, *difficultas, tātis,* F.; with difficulty, *vix.*
dignity, *dignitas, tātis,* F.; *honor, ōris,* M.
diligence, *diligentia, ae,* F.
dine, *ceno,* 1.
dinner, *cena, ae,* F.; after dinner, *cenātus, a, um* (§ **47,** VII.).
direct, *praescrībo,* 3, *psi, pt-.*
direction, *pars, partis,* F.
disadvantage, *iniquitas, tātis,* F.
disburden, *exonero,* 1.
disclose, *indico,* 1.
discourse (verb), *dissero,* 3, *rui, rt-;* (noun), *sermo, ōnis,* M.; *oratio, ōnis,* F.
discover, *invĕnio,* 4, *vēn, vent-.*

discuss, *dissero*, 3, *rui*, *rt-*; *disputo*, 1.
disdainfully, *fastidiōse*.
disgraceful, *turpis*, *e*.
disparage, *vitupero*, 1.
dispute, *controversia*, *ae*, F.
dissatisfied, *poenitet* (§ **50**, IV. 3).
dissuade, *avoco*, 1 [*ab* w. abl.].
distant (adj.), *distans*, *ntis*; (adv.), or, at a distance, *procul*; be distant, *absum* (§ **29**, II.).
distinguish, *orno*, 1.
distinguished, *clarus*, *a*, *um*.
distress, *ango*, 3, *anxi*, *nct-*.
distressed, *abjectus*, *a*, *um*.
district, *regio*, *ōnis*, F.
disturbance, *perturbatio*, *ōnis*, F.
divine, *divīnus*, *a*, *um*.
do, *facio*, 3, *feci*, *fact-*; *ago*, 3, *egi*, *act-*; an auxiliary in interrogative and negative sentences; do good, *prosum* (§ **29**, IV. [dat.]; do not (in prohibitions) *cave*, with pres. subj. (§§ **58**, III. note; **64**, IV.).
doctrines, N. pl. of adj.
dominion, *imperium*, *i*. N.
done for, be, *pereo*, 4, *ii*, *it-* (**37**, VII.; **33**, III. 1).
door, *janua*, *ae*, F.; out of doors, *foras*.
doubt (verb), or be in doubt, *dubito*, 1; *esse dubium* [dat.].; (noun), *dubium* [N. adj.].
doubtful, *dubius*, *a*, *um*.
doubtless, *nimīrum*.
dread (verb), *praemetuo*, 3; (noun), *horror*, *ōris*, M.
dream, *somnio*, 1.
drive, *compello*, 3, *puli*, *puls-*; *ago*, 3, *egi*, *act-*; (away), *depello*, *expello*; drive back, *depello*.
due, to be, passive of *debeo*, 2.
during, accusative case (§ **55**, I.).
duty, *munus*, *eris*, N.; duty, or sense of duty, *officium*, *i*. N.
dwell, *habito*, 1.
dwelling, *habitatio*, *ōnis*, F.

E.

each, *quisque*, *unusquisque*, *uterque* (T. **6**).
eager, *cupidus*, *a*, *um*.
eagerly, *avide*.
eagerness, with greatest, *summa ope*.
ear, *auris*, *is*, F.
early, *mature*.
earnest, *gravis*, *e*.
earnestly, *vehementer*, *magno opere*.
earnestness, *diligentia*, *ae*, F.
earth, *terra*, *ae*, F.; of earth, *terrēnus*, *a*, *um* (§ **47**, V.).
ease, *otium*, *i*. N.
easily, *facile*.
easy, *facilis*, *e*.
eat, *vescor*, 1 (§ **54**, III.).
eddying, *aestus*, *us*, M.
education, *doctrīna*, *ae*, F.
effect, have, *valeo*, 2.
either (adj.), *utervis* (T. **6**); (conj.), *aut*, *vel* (§ **43**, 3 [either ... or, *aut* ... *aut*].
elect (verb), *facio*, 3, *feci*, *fact-*, *creo*, 1; (adj.), *designātus*.
elegance, *urbanitas*, *tātis*, F.; *humanitas*, *tātis*, F.
elegant, *elegans*, *ntis*.
eloquence, *eloquentia*, *ae*, F.; *oratio*, *ōnis*, F.
eloquent, *eloquens*, *ntis*; *disertus*, *a*, *um*.
else, *aliud*.
elude, *elūdo*, 3, *lūsi*, *lūs-*.
eminent, *eminens*, *ntis*.
emperor, *imperātor*, *ōris*, M.
empire, *imperium*, *i*, N.
employ (make use of), *utor*, 3, *us-* (§ **54**, III.).
empty, *inānis*, *e*.
encamp, *castra facio*, 3, *feci*, *fact-*.
encouragement, *cohortatio*, *ōnis*, F.
endure, *fero*, *ferre*, *tuli*, *lat-* (§ **37**, IV.); *patior*, 3, *pass-*.
enemy, *hostis*, *is*, C.; (private), *inimīcus*, *i*. M.

enhance, *augeo*, 2, *auxi*, *auct-*.
enjoy, *fruor*, *perfruor*, 3, *fruct-* (§ **54**, III.).
enjoyed, *usitātus*, *a*, *um*.
enjoyment, *delectatio*, *ōnis*, F.
enmity, *inimicitia*, *ae*, F.
enough, *satis* (§ **50**, II. 4).
enrol, *scribo*, 3, *psi*, *pt-*.
enter, *intro*, I ; *ingredior*, 3, *gress-*; *introeo*, 4, *ii*, *it-* (§ **37**, VI.) ; enter into, *ineo* ; enter upon, *ingredior* [acc.].
entreat, *oro*, *exōro*, *obsecro*, *supplico*, I ; *ago cum*.
entrust, *committo*, 3, *mīsi*, *miss-*.
Epaminondas, *Epaminondas*, *ae*.
Epicurean, *Epicureus*, *i*.
Epirot, *Epirotes*, *ae*, M.
equal, *par*, *paris* (T. **4**) ; *aequālis*, *e* ; make equal, *adaequo*, I.
equanimity, *aequus animus*.
err, *erro*, I.
escape, *evādo*, 3, *vāsi*, *vās-* ; (intr.), *perfŭgio*, 3, *fūg-*.
especially, *imprīmis*, *praesertim*, *maxime*, *potissimum*.
establish, *constituo*, 3, *tui*, *tūt-*.
established, well, *firmus*, *a*, *um*.
esteem, *facio*, 3, *feci*, *fact-* ; *habeo*, 2.
esteemed, to be (dat. of end, § **51**, VII.).
estimation, in est. of, *apud* [acc.].
eternal, *aeternus*, *a*, *um*.
Etruscan, *Etruscus*, *a*, *um*.
even, *etiam*, *quoque* (§ **41**, II. 1) ; *ipse* (§ **20**, II. note) ; not even, *ne . . . quidem* (§ **41**, II. 5) ; even if, *etiamsi*.
ever, *umquam* (only with negative, &c., T. **6**).
every, *omnis*, *e*.
evil, *malus*, *a*, *um*.
examine, *considero*, I.
excel (trans.), *praesto*, *stiti*, *stit-*, or *stat-* ; *antecēdo*, 3, *cessi*, *cess-* [dat. or acc.] ; (intr.), *excello*, 3).
excellent, *egregius*, *a*, *um* ; *praestans*, *ntis* ; *praestabilis*, *e* ; *optimus*, *praeclārus*, *a*, *um*.
excess, *nimia* [N. pl. § **47**, IV.].
exchange, *permūto*, I [acc. of the thing given].
excite, *moveo*, 2, *movi*, *mot-* ; (strongly), *inflammo*, I ; (war), *infĕro*, *ferre*, *tŭli*, *lāt-* (§ **37**, IV. [dat.].
excuse, *excūso*, I.
exhort, *hortor*, I.
exile, *exsilium*, *i*. N. ; an exile, *exsul*, *sulis* ; in exile, *extorris*, *e* [abl.].
expect, *spero*, *arbitror*, I ; (wait for), *exspecto*, I.
expectation, *exspectatio*, *ōnis*, F. ; *opinio*, *ōnis*, F.
expense, *sumptus*, *us*, M.
experience, *exercitatio*, *ōnis*, F.
experienced, *perītus*, *a*, *um* [gen.].
explain, *explico*, I.
expression, an, *vox*, *vocis*, F.
extant, be, *exsto*, I.
extinguish, *extinguo*, 3, *nxi*, *nct-*.
eye, *oculus*, *i*. M. ; in eyes of, *apud* [acc.].

F.

faith, *fides*, *ĕi*. F.
faithful, *fidēlis*, *e*.
Faliscan, *Faliscus*, *a*, *um*.
fall, *ruo*, 3, *rui*, *rut-* ; *corruo*.
falsehood, *mendacium*, *i*. N.
fame, *fama*, *ae*, F.
family, one's, poss. adj. masc. pl.
famine, *fames*, *is*, F.
far, *longe*.
farewell, *vale*.
fashionable, *lautus*, *a*, *um*.
fast, *citŏ*.
fatal, *capitālis*, *e*.
fate, *fortūna*, *ae*, F.
father, *pater*, *patris*, M.
fault, *culpa*, *ae*, F. ; find fault with, *accūso*, I.
favor (verb), or be favorable, *faveo*, 2, *favi*, *faut-* ; *studeo*, 2,

dui [dat.]; (noun), *gratia, ae*, F.
fear (verb), *timeo*, 2, *mui; metuo*, 3, *tui; vereor*, 2; *praemetuo, pertimesco*, 3 [§ **51**, IV.]; (noun), *timor, ōris*, M.; *metus, us*, M.
feel, *sentio*, 4, *sensi, sens-*.
feelings, *animus, i*, M.
feign, *simulo*, 1.
fervor, *fervor, ōris*, M.
few, but few, *pauci, ae, a; parum multi;* very few, *perpauci*.
fickle, *levis, e*.
fidelity, *fides, ēi*, F.
fierce, *acer, cris, cre* (§ **16**, II. 1).
fight, *pugno*, 1, *dimico*, 1; *decerno*, 3, *crēvi, crēt-*; *conflīgo*, 3, *flixi, flict-*.
fillet, *infula, ae*, F.
filth, *squalor, ōris*, M.
find, *invĕnio*, 4, *vēni, vent-; repĕrio*, 4, *peri, pert-;* find fault with, *accūso*, 1.
fine, *praeclārus, a, um;* in fine, *in summa*.
finish, or finish up, *conficio*, 3, *fēci, fect-*.
fire, *ignis, is*, M.; set on fire, *incendo*, 3, *ndi, ns-*.
firm, *firmus, a, um*.
firmness, *firmitas, tātis*, F.
first, *primus, a, um; princeps, cipis*.
fit, *idoneus, a, um* (§ **65**, IV. 1).
flee, *fugio*, 3, *fugi, fugit-*.
fleet, *classis, is*, F.
flight, *fuga, ae*, F.
flock, *pecus, pecoris*, N.
flow, *fluo*, 3, *fluxi, flux-*.
fly (= flee), *fugio*, 3, *fugi, fugit-*.
follow, *sequor, insequor*, 3, *secūt-;* (advice), *utor*, 3, *us-* (§ **54**, III.).
follower, *sectātor, ōris*, M.; masc. adj.
folly, *stultitia, ae*, F.
fond, *studiōsus, a, um* [gen.].
foolish, *stultus, a, um; ineptus, a, um*.
for (prep.), *ad, in;* (advantage), [illegible]. case; (characteristic), gen. case; (conj.), *nam, enim, namque* (§ **43**, 4); for this reason, *ideo*.
forbid, *veto*, 1; *vetui, vetit-*.
force (verb), *compello*, 3, *puli, puls-;* (noun), *vis*, F. (§ **11**, I. 5); (a force), *manus, us*, F.; forces, *copiae, ārum*, F.
foreign, *exterus, alienus, a, um*.
foresee, *provĭdeo*, 2, *vīdi, vīs-* (§ **51**, IV.).
foresight, *prudentia, ae*, F.
foretell, *praedīco*, 3, *dixi, dict-*.
forget, *obliviscor*, 3, *līt-* (§ **50**, IV. 1).
forgetful, *immemor, ŏris*.
form, *fingo*, 3, *nxi, fict-;* (form plans), *ineo*, 4, *ii, it-* (§§ **37**, VI.; **33**, III. 1.).
former, *superior, us*.
formula, *formula, ae*, F.
fortified, *munītus, a, um*.
fortify, *communio*, 4.
fortunate, *fortunātus, a, um*.
fortune, *fortūna, ae*, F.
forum, *forum, i*, N.
found, *condo*, 3, *didi, dit-*.
founder, *conditor, ōris*, M.
fox, *vulpes, is*, F.
frail, *fragilis, e*.
fraud, *fraus, fraudis*, F.
free, *libero*, 1.
freely, *libere;* free from restraint, *incaute*.
freeze, *gelo, gelor*, 1.
frequent, *creber, bra, brum*.
fresh, *integer, gra, grum*.
friend, *amīcus, i*, M.
friendship, *amicitia, ae*, F.
from, *ab, ex, de* (§ **42**, IV.); (after verbs of hindering, &c.), *quin, quominus* (Less. XXXVIII.).
front, in . . . of, *ante* [acc.].
frugality, *frugalitas, tātis*, F.
fruits, *fruges, um* (§ **14**, I. 2).
frustrate, *iritum facio*, 3, *feci, fact-*.
full, *plenus, a, um* [gen. or abl.].
furthest, *extrēmus, a, um*.
future, the, *futūra* [N. pl.].

G.

Gabinian, *Gabīnus, a, um.*
Gades-fish, *gaditāna, ae,* F.
gayly, *hilare.*
game, *ludus, i,* M.
garden, *hortus, i,* M.
Gaul (the country), *Gallia, ae,* F.; (an inhabitant), *Gallus, i,* M.
general, *imperātor, ōris,* M.
genial, *suavis, e.*
geniality, *suavitas, tātis,* F.
gentle, *lenis, e.*
genuine, *justus, a, um.*
get (possession of), *potior,* 4 (§ **54**, III.); get back, *repĕto,* 3, *īvi, īt-.*
give, *do,* 1, *dăre, dedi, dăt-;* *reddo,* 3, *didi, dit-;* give attention, *studeo,* 2, *dui* [dat.]; give a contract, *loco,* 1 [with gerundive]; give over, 3, *trado,* 3; give thanks, *gratias ago, egi, act-;* give away, *cedo, cessi, cess-.*
glad, be, *gaudeo,* 2, *gavīs-* (§ **35**, II.); be glad to be, *sum libenter.*
gladly, *libenter, laetus* (§ **47**, VI.).
glorious, *gloriōsus, a, um.*
glory, *gloria, ae,* F.
go, *eo,* 4 (§ **37**, VI.); *proficiscor,* 3, *fect-;* (advance), *vado,* 3, *vasi, vas-;* *pergo,* 3, *rexi, rect-;* (arrive), *pervĕnio,* 4, *vēni, vent-;* go away, *abeo, decēdo,* 3, *cessi, cess-;* go from or forth, *exeo, egredior,* 3, *gress-* [*ab, ex, de,* or abl.]; go off, *abeo;* go on (be performed), pass. of *ago,* 3, *egi, act-;* (of games), *fio* (§ **37**, VII.); go to bed, *abeo cubitum;* go to sleep, *condormio,* 4; going to do a thing, fut. act. part.
god, *deus,* M. (§ **10**, 7).
goddess, *dea,* F. (§ **9**, 4).
gold, *aurum, i,* N.
good, *bonus, a, um* (§ **17**, II); good courage, *magnus animus;* good faith, *fides, fidĕi,* F. good will, *benevolentia, ae,* F.; good for nothing, *nihili* (§ **54**, IX. 2); do good to, *prosum* (§ **29**, IV.) [dat.].
goose, *anser, eris,* M.
grandson, *nepos, pōtis,* M.
grant, *tribuo,* 3, *bui, būt-;* *concēdo,* 3, *cessi, cess-;* (bestow), *largior,* 4.
granting that, *licet, ut* (§ **61**, 2).
great, *magnus, a, um* (§ **17**, II.); how great, *quantus, a, um;* so great, *tantus, a, um* (§ **22**, I); greatest (of qualities), *summus, a, um* (§ **17**, III.).
greatly, *magni* (with interest, &c. §§ **50**, IV. 4; **54**, IX. 1).
greatness, *magnitūdo, inis,* F.
great-grandfather, *proavus, i,* M.
Greece, *Graecia, ae,* F.
greediness, *cupiditas, tātis,* F.
Greek, *Graecus, a, um;* (the language), *Graeca* [N. pl.].
grievance, or sense of grief, *dolor, ōris,* M.
grieve, *doleo,* 2, *dolui.*
ground, *solum, i,* N.; (reason), *causa, ae,* F.
grove, sacred, *lucus, i,* M.
grow, *cresco,* 3, *crevi, cret-;* *orior,* 3, *ort-.*
grudge, *invĭdeo,* 2, *vīdi, vīs-* (acc. and dat. § **51**, III. end).
guard against, or be on one's guard, *caveo,* 2, *cavi, caut-;* (noun), *custodia, ae,* F.; *praesidium, i.* N.
guardian, *custos, tōdis,* M.
guest, *hospes, pitis,* C.
guilty of, *astrictus, a, um* [abl.].

H.

hand, *manus, us,* F.
hang over, *impendeo,* 2 [dat.]; and be hanged to you, *dierecte.*
hanging, *dependens, ntis.*

Hanno, *Hanno, ōnis.*
happen, *fio* (**37**, VIII.); (to any one, favorable), *contingo, 3, tigi, tact-;* (unfavorable), *accido, 3, cidi, cās-.*
happy, *beātus, a, um.*
harbor, *portus, us, ubus,* M.
hard, *difficilis, e.*
hardly any one, *nemo fere.*
harm, *noceo,* 2 [dat.].
harmony, *consensus, us,* M.
harper, *lyristes, ae,* M. (§ **9**, 5).
haste, *festinatio, ōnis,* F.; (need of), *properato* (§ **54**, VIII.).
hasten, *festīno,* I.
hate, *odi* (§ **38**, I).
hatred, *odium, i,* N.
have, *habeo,* 2; dative case (§ **51**, VI.); (a quality, § **50**, I. 2); have effect, *valeo,* 2; have hope, *spero,* I; have leave, or right, *licet* (Less. VII.); have need, *egeo,* 2 [abl.]; have respect to, *pertineo,* 2, *ad.*
he, *is* (§ **20**).
head, *caput, pitis,* N.
health, *valetūdo, dinis,* F.; be in good health, *valeo,* 2.
hear, or hear of, *audio, exaudio,* 4.
heaven, *caelum, i,* N.
heavy, *gravis, e.*
Hector, of, *Hectoreus, a, um* (§ **47**, V.).
Hellespont, *Hellespontus, i,* M.
help (verb), *subvĕnio,* 4, *vēni, vent-* [dat.]; (noun), *auxilium, i,* N.; (cannot help), *praeterīre,* or *facere non possum.*
Hephæstion, *Hephaestion, ōnis.*
Hercules, by, *hercule, mehercule.*
here, *hic.*
hereafter, *postea.*
hero, *vir, viri,* M.
hesitate, *dubito,* Less. XLVIII.
high ground, *colles, ium* (M. pl.).
highest (of qualities), *summus, a, um* (§ **17**, III.).
highly, *magni* (§ **54**, IX. 1); so high, *tanti;* very high, or highest, *plurimi.*
hill, *collis, is,* M.
hinder, *obsto,* I, *stiti, stit-* (§ **65**, II.).
hindrance, *impedimentum, i,* N.
history, *historia, ae,* F.
hitherto, *adhuc.*
ho, *heus!*
hold, *teneo,* 2, *tenui, tent-;* (discourse), *habeo,* 2.
home, *domus, us,* F. (§§ **12**, 2; **55**, III.).
Homer, *Homērus, i.*
honesty, *probitas, tātis,* F.
honey, *mel, mellis,* N.
honor (verb), *augeo,* 2, *auxi, auct-;* (noun), *honor, ōris,* M.; *decus, oris,* N.
hope, or have hope (verb), *spero,* I; (noun), *spes, spĕi,* F.
horrible, *atrox, atrōcis.*
horse, *equus, i,* M.
host, *hospes, hospitis,* C.
hostage, *obses, obsĭdis,* C.
hostility, *inimicitia, ae,* F.
hour, *hora, ae,* F.
house, *domus, us* (§ **12**, 2); *aedes, ium* (§ **14**, II. 1); at the house of, *apud* [acc.] *domi* (§ **55**, III. 4).
how, *quam, quomodo;* (rel.), *quemadmodum;* (interr.), *quid, qui;* how much (adj.), *quantus, a, um* (§ **23**, I.); adv., with comparatives), *quanto* (§ **54**, V.); (price), *quanti* (§ **54**, IX. 1 (= at or for how much, how high).
how so? *quidum.*
however, *autem* (§ **43**, 2); *quamvis* (§ **61**, 2).
human, *humānus, a, um.*
hurry, *festīno,* I.
Hydruns, *Hydruns, ntis.*

I.

I, *ego* (§ **19**, 1).
Ides, *Idus, uum* F. (§ **14**, I. 1).
if, *si;* but if, *sin;* even if, *etiamsi.*
ignorant, *ignārus, a, um;* be ig-

norant, *ignōro*, 1 [acc.] ; *nescio*, 4 [governs clause].
ill, *malĕ*.
illustration, *exemplum*, *i*, N.
image, *imāgo*, *ginis*, F.
imitate, *imitor*, 1.
immediately, *statim*.
immense, *ingens*, *ntis*.
immortal, *immortālis*, *e*.
immortality, *immortalitas*, *tātis*.
impart, *impertio*, 4.
impatient, *festīnans*, *ntis*.
impede, *impĕdio*, 4.
impel, *impello*, 3, *puli*, *puls-*.
impious, *impius*, *a*, *um*.
important, *magnus*, *a*, *um*.
in, *in* [abl.] ; in fine style, *bellissime* ; in high spirits, *ludibundus*, *a*, *um* ; in proportion to, or in behalf of, *pro* [abl.] ; in regard to, *de* [abl.] ; in the very place, *ibĭdem* ; in midst of, *in* [abl.].
inclined to think, *nescio an* (§ **67**, I. 1, note) ; inclined to believe, *crediderim* (§ **60**, 2).
inconsistent, *alienus* [abl.] ; be inconsistent, *repugno*, 1 [dat.].
incredible, *incredibilis*, *e*.
incredibly, *incredibiliter*.
incur, *suscĭpio*, 3, *cēpi*, *cept-*.
indeed, *quidem*.
indulgence, *venia*, *ae*, F.
industry, *industria*, *ae*, F.
inflict, *sumo*, 3, *mpsi*, *mpt-* [inflict punishment upon, *sumere poenam de*].
influence, *moveo*, 2, *movi*, *mot-*.
inform, *certiorem facio*, *feci*, *fact-* ; inform against, *detego*, 3, *xi*, *ct-* [acc.].
injure, *violo*, 1.
injury, *injuria*, *ae*, F.
injustice, act of, *injuria*, *ae*, F.
innocence, *innocentia*, *ae*, F.
inquire, *sciscitor*, 1 ; inquire into, *cognosco*, 3, *nōvi*, *nĭt-* [*de*].
insane, *amens*, *ntis*.
insignia, *insignia*, *ōrum* [N. pl.].
institution, *institūtum*, *i*, N.
instead of, *pro* [abl.].
instruct, *doceo*, 2, *cui*, *ct-*.
intent, *intentus*, *a*, *um* [dat.].
interest, *studium*, *i*, N. ; interests, *res*, *rei*, F. ; consult the interests of, *consulo*, 3, *lui*, *lt-* [dat.].
interdict, *interdīco*, 3, *xi*, *ct-* [dat. of person, and ablative of thing].
interpret, *interpretor*, 1.
intimacy, *usus*, *us*, M.
into, *in* [acc.].
investigate, *quaero*, *sīvi*, *sīt-* [*de*].
investigation, *quaestio*, *ōnis*, F.
invite, *invīto*, 1.
Ionian, *Ionius*, *a*, *um*.
island, *insula*, *ae*, F.
Italy, *Italia*, *ae*, F.

J.

January, *januarius*, *a*, *um* [adj.].
join (trans.), *conjungo*, 3, *nxi*, *nct-* ; (intr.), *accĕdo*, 3, *cessi*, *cess-* [*ad*].
joke, *jocor*, 1.
journey, *iter*, *itineris*, N.
judge (verb), *judico* ; *arbitror*, 1 ; *censeo*, 2, *nsui*, *ns-* ; (noun), *judex*, *dicis*, F.
judgment (legal), *jus*, *juris*, M. ; (of mind), *existimatio*, *ōnis*, F. ; (decision), *consilium*, *i*, N. ; pass judgment on, *judico*, 1.
June, *junius*, *a*, *um* [adj.].
Jupiter, *Juppiter*, *Jovis*.
just (adj.), *justus*, *a*, *um* ; (adv.), *adeo* ; (just now), *modo* ; just like, *consimilis*, *e* (§ **17**, 1, note).
justice, *justitia*, *ae*, F.
justly, *jure*.

K.

Kalends, *Kalendae*, *arum* [F. pl.] (§ **83**).
keen, *acer*, *acris*, *acre* (§ **16**, II. 1).
keenly, *acriter*.
keep, *teneo*, *retĭneo*, 2, *ui*, *tent-* ; to keep from rest, *inquiēto*, 1.

kill, *interfĭcio*, 3, *fēci*, *fect-*; (without a weapon), *neco*, 1; (violently), *occīdo*, 3, *cīdi*, *cīs-*; *obtrunco*, 1.
kind (noun), *genus*, *eris*, N.; (adj.), *benignus*, *a*, *um*.
kindness, *beneficium*, *i*, N.
king, *rex*, *regis*, M.
kingdom, *regnum*, *i*, N.
kingly, *regius*, *a*, *um*.
knight, *eques*, *equitis*, M.
know, *scio*, 4 (§ 33, III. 2); *intelligo*, 3, *lexi*, *lect-*; (be acquainted), *novi*, [perf. of *nosco*]; not know, *nescio*, 4; let know, *facio certiōrem*.
known, *notus*, *a*, *um*.

L.

labor, *labor*, *ōris*, M.; *opus*, *eris*, N.
Lacedæmonian, *Lacedæmonius*, *a*, *um*.
lack, *careo*, 2 [abl.].
lake, *lacus*, *us*, M. (§ 12, 3).
lament, *lamentor*, 1.
land, *ager*, *gri*, M.; *terra*, *ae*, F.
last, *postrēmus*, *a*, *um* (§ 17, III.).
Laterensis, *Laterensis*, *is*.
Latin (language), *Latīna*, *ōrum* [N. pl.]; (adv.), *Latīne*.
laugh, *rideo*, 2, *risi*, *ris-*.
laughter, *risus*, *us*, M.
lay aside, *depōno*, 3, *posui*, *posit-*; lay siege to, *oppugno*, 1 [acc.]; lay waste, *populor*, *vasto*, 1.
lead, *duco*, *perdūco*, *xi*, *ct-*; (lead to do a thing), *adfero*, *ferre*, *tŭli*, *lāt-* (Less. IV.); lead across, *transdūco*; (lead away), *dedūco*; (lead forth, or out), *edūco* [*ex*].
leader, *dux*, *ducis*, C.
learn, *disco*, 3, *didici*; (thoroughly), *edisco*, *perdisco*; (become acquainted), *cognosco*, 3, *nōvi*, *nīt-*.
leave (trans.), *relinquo*, 3, *līqui*, *lict-*; (intr.), *excēdo*, 3, *cessi*, *cess-* [abl.]; have leave, *licet* (Less. VII.); leave off, *desisto*, 3, *stiti*, *stit-* [inf.]; leave undone, *praetermitto*, 3, *mīsi*, *miss-* (Less. XLVIII.).
least, at, *quidem*.
left, *reliquus*, *a*, *um*.
legion, *legio*, *ōnis*, F.
length, at, *tandem*.
lenient, *lenis*, *e*.
less (adj.), *minor*, *us* (§ 17, II.); (adv.), *minus*, *secus*.
lest, *ne*.
let know, *facio certiōrem*.
letter, *epistola*, *ae*, F.; *literae*, *ārum*.
lettuce, head of, *lactūca*, *ae*, F.
Leucas, *Leucas*, *cadis*.
level, *planus*, *a*, *um*.
liar, *mendax*, *dācis*, C.
Liber, *Liber*, *eri*.
liberality, *liberalitas*, *tātis*, F.
liberty, *libertas*, *tātis*, F.
lie, *mentior*, 4.
lieutenant, *legātus*, *i*, M.
life, *vita*, *ae*, F.; (period of life,) *aetas*, *tātis*, F.
light, *lux*, *lucis*, F.; (lamp), *lucerna*, *ae*, F.; bring to light, *illustro*, 1; in weight (adv.), *leviter*.
like, *similis*, *e* (§ 17, I. note); just like, *consimilis*, *e*; in like manner, *similiter*; should like, *libet* (Less. VII.); *velim* (§ 60, 2).
line, *ordo*, *dinis*, M.
lion, *leo*, *ōnis*, M.
lips, *ōs*, *oris*, N.
listen, or listen to, *audio*, 4, *ausculto*, 1.
little (adj.), *parvus* (§ 17, II.); (adv.), *paulo*; but little, *parum*.
live, *vivo*, 3, *vixi*, *vict-*.
long, *longus*, *a*, *um*; (distant), *longinquus*, *a*, *um*; (time), *diuturnus*, *a*, *um*; long established, *vetus*, *eris* (§ 17, IV.); (adv.) for a long time, *diu* (§ 41, I.); long ago, *jam diu* (w. present, § 27, I. end); no longer, *non jam* (§ 41, II. 2).
look at, *contueor*, 2, *tuit-*; look

for, *requīro*, 3, *quisīvi*, *quisīt-*; look round (trans.), *circumspecto*, 1; (intr.), *circumspicio*, 3, *spexi*, *spect-*; look upon, *contemplor*, 1.
lord it, *dominor*, 1.
lose, *careo*, 2 [abl.].
losing, *injuriōsus*, *a*, *um*.
loud (adv.), *clare*.
love (verb), *amo*, 1; *diligo*, 3, *lexi*, *lect-*; (noun), *amor*, *ōris*, N.
lower (price), *minoris* (§ **54**, IX.).
lucky, *felix*, *īcis*.
lurk, *lateo*, 2, *tui*.
lust, *libīdo*, *dinis*, F.
luxury, *luxuria*, *ae*, F.
Lyso, *Lyso*, *ōnis*.

M.

mad, *amens*, *ntis*; *furiōsus*, *a*, *um*; be mad, *furo*, 3, *rui*.
madman, *insānus*, *i*, M.
madness, *amentia*, *ae*, F.
magistrate, *magistrātus*, *us*, M.
maintain (friendship), *colo*, 3, *colui*, *cult-*.
majesty, *majestas*, *tātis*, F.
make answer, *respondeo*, 2, *ndi*, *ns-*; make complaint, *expostulo*, 1 [make no complaint, *nihil e.*]; make equal, *adaequo*, 1 [dat. or *cum*]; make mistake, *committo*, 3, *mīsi*, *miss-* (Less IV.); make new, *novo*, 1; make out, *efficio*, 3, *fēci*, *fect-* (Less. IV.); make populous, *frequento*, 1; make reference, *refero*, *ferre*, *tŭli*, *lāt-* (§ **37**, IV.); make trial, *experior*, 4, *pert-*; make up one's mind, *statuo*, 3, *tui*, *tūt-*; make use of, *utor*, 3, *us-* (§ **54**, III.).
man, *vir*, *viri*, M.; *homo*, *minis*, C.; adjective, § **47**, III.
manage, *gero*, 3, *gessi*, *gest-*.
manifest, *manifestus*, *a*, *um*.
manly, *virīlis*, *e*.
manner, *modus*, *i*, M.; *genus*, *ĕris*, N.; after the manner *modo* [W. gen.]; in like manner, *similiter*; in what manner, *quemadmodum*.
many, *multi*, *plūres* (T. **4**).
March, *martius*, *a*, *um* [adj.].
march, *iter*, *itineris*, N.
mark of, or it marks, gen. case (Less. IX. 3).
marked, *singulāris*, *e*.
Mars Hill, *Arēopagus*, *i*, M.
marsh, *palus*, *ūdis*, F.
mark, *persōna*, *ae*, F.
massacre, *caedes*, *is*, F.
master, *dominus*, *i*, M.; of master, *erīlis*, *e* (§ **47**, V.).
matron, *matrōna*, *ae*, F.
matter, or matters, *res*, *rei*, F.
May, *maius*, *a*, *um* [adj.].
may, *licet* (Less. VII. and LV.).
means, *operā*, (W. gen. § **54**, I. note); *ratio*, *ōnis*, F.; (resources), *cōpiae*, *ārum*, F.
mediocrity, *mediocria*, *ium* [N. adj.].
meet, *convĕnio*, 4, *vēni*, *vent-* [acc.]; *congrĕdior*, 3, *gress-* [*cum*]; go to meet, *ob viam eo* (§ **37**, VI.) [dat.]; (expectations, &c.), *respondeo*, 2, *ndi*, *ns-* [dat.].
memory, *memoria*, *ae*, F.
merciful, *clemens*, *ntis*.
mercy, *clementia*, *ae*, F.; *misericordia*, *ae*, F.
messenger, *nuntius*, *i*, M.
middle, *medius* (§ **47**, VIII.).
midst, in the, *inter* [acc.].
might, *licet*, *possum* (Less. LV.).
migrate, *demigro*, 1.
mildness, *suavitas*, *tātis*, F.
mile, *mille passuum* (§§ **18**, I. 3; **50**, II. 1).
military, *militāris*, *e*.
mind, *mens*, *mentis*, F.; (feelings), *animus*, *i*, M.; make up one's mind, *statuo*, 3, *tui*, *tūt-*.
mindful, *memor*, *ŏris* [gen.].
mischief, *malum*, *i*, N.; (committed), *maleficium*, *i*, N.
misfortune, *malum*, *i*, N.; *casus*, *us*, M.

mistake, make, *committo*, 3, *mīsi*, *miss-* (Less. IV.).
mistress, *magistra*, *ae*, F.
Mitylenæan, *Mitylenaeus*, *a*, *um*.
model, *specimen*, *minis*, N.
moderate, *moderātus*, *a*, *um*.
moderation, *moderatio*, *ōnis*, F.
modest, *modestus*, *a*, *um*.
money, or sum of money, *pecunia*, F.; *argentum*, *i*, M.
month, *mensis*, *is*, M.
monument, *monumentum*, *i*, N.
more, *plus*, *pluris* (§ **17**, II.); *plura* (§ **47**, IV.); (adv.), *plus*. *amplius* (§ **54**, IV. note), *magis*.
mortal, *mortālis*, *e*.
most (adv.), *maxime*; most of (adj.), *plerusque*, *pleraque*, etc.
mother, *mater*, *tris*, F.
mound, *tumulus*, *i*, M.
mount, *mons*, *montis*, M.
mourn, *lugeo*, 2, *luxi*, *luct-*.
move, *commŏveo*, 2, *mōvi*, *mōt-*.
movement, *motus*, M.; *iter*, *itineris*, N.
much, *multus*, *a*, *um*; too much, *nimius*, *a*, *um*,
mule, *mulus*, *i*, M.
multitude, *multitūdo*, *dinis*, F.
music, *musica*, *ae*, F.
must, *debeo*, 2; *necesse est*; gerundive (Less. LV.).
my, *meus*, *a*, *um* (§ **19**, III.).

N.

name, *nomen*, *nominis*, N.
Narbo, *Narbo*, *ōnis*.
narrow, *artus*, *a*, *um*.
natural powers, *ingenium*, *i*, N.
nature, *natūra*, *ae*, F.; *indoles*, *is*, F.; *ingenium*, *i*, N.
nay, *immo*, *quin*.
near (adv.), *prope*.
nearest, *proximus*, *a*, *um*; (to person speaking), *citimus* (§ **17**, III.).
nearly, *ferē*.
necessarily, *necessario*.
necessary, *necessarius*, *a*, *um*.
need (verb), or have need, *egeo*, 2 [abl.]; (noun), *inopia*, *ae*, F.; (= needful), *opus*, *usus* (§ **54**, VII.); needs, *desiderium*, *i*, M.
needful, *opus* (§ **54**, VII.).
neglect, *negligo*, 3, *glexi*, *glect-*.
negligence, *negligentia*, *ae*, F.
negligent, *negligens*, *ntis*.
neighbor, *vicīnus*, *i*, M.; (bordering on), *finitimus*, *i*, M.
neighborhood, *loca* [N.pl.]; neighborhood of (§ **55**, III. 2, end).
Nero, *Nero*, *ōnis*.
neutral, *medius*, *a*, *um*.
never, *numquam*.
nevertheless, *tamen*.
news, *nuntii*, *ōrum*, M.
next, *alter*, *a*, *um* (§ **16**, I. end); (day), *posterus*, *a*, *um*; next day, *postridie*.
night, *nox*, *noctis*, F.
no, or no indeed, *immo*; (adj.), *nullus*, *a*, *um* (§ **16**, I. end); no longer, *non jam* (§ **41**, II. 2); no one, *nemo* (T. **6**).
nobility, *nobilitas*, *tātis*.
noble, *nobilis*, *e*.
nobody knows who, *nescio quis*, (§ **67**, I. 1, note).
nones, *Nonae*, *ārum* (§ **83**).
not, *non*; not at all, *minime*; not even, *ne quidem* (§ **41**, II. 5); not yet, *nondum*.
nothing, *nihil* [indecl.], *nihilum*, *i*.
November, *november*, *bris*, *bre* [adj.].
now, *nunc*, *jam* (§ **41**, II.).
number, *numerus*, *i*, M.; a great number of, *permulti*, *ae*, *a*.

O.

oath, *jusjurandum* (§ 14, II. 2).
object, *recūso*, 1 (§ **65**, II.).
obscure, *obscūrus*, *a*, *um*.
obstinate, *contumax*, *ācis*.
obtain, *adipiscor*, 3, *adept-*.

occupy, *teneo*, 2, *tenui*, *tent-*.
ocean, *oceanus*, *i*, M.
October, *octōber*, *bris*, *bre* (adj.).
odium, *odium*, *i*, N.
of, gen. case; *ex* (§ **50**, II. end); (concerning), *de*; of course, *scilicet*.
offended, to be, *stomachor*, 1; rather offended, *stomachans*, *ntis*.
offensive, *molestus*, *a*, *um*.
offer, *defero*, *ferre*, *tŭli*, *lāt-* (§ **37**, IV.); (to do a thing), *profiteor*, 2, *fess-* (Less. I. 1, end).
offering, *munus*, *eris*, N.
often, *saepe* (§ **41**, I.); as often as, *quotiescumque*.
old, *vetus*, *eris* (§ **17**, IV.); (years old), *natus*, *a*, *um*; (old age), *senectus*, *tūtis*, F.; (old man), *senex*, *senis*, M., gen. pl. *senum*.
on, *in* (§ **42**, IV.); (a side), *ab*, *ex*; (= concerning), *de*; on this account, *eo*, *ob eam causam*; on the ground that, *quod* (§ **43**, 6).
once, *semel*; at once, *statim*, *protinus*, *jam*.
one, *unus*, *a*, *um* (§ **16**, I. end); (a certain one), *quidam* (T. **6**); (one and another), *alter*, *alius* (§ **16**, I. end); (the one who), *is* (§ **20**, II.); (one by one), *singuli* (§ **18**, II.): (from one another), *inter se*.
onion, *caepe*, *is*, N.
only (adj.), *solus*, *unus*, *a*, *um* (§ **16**, I. end); (adv.), *solum*, *tantum*, *modo*; not only, *cum* (§ **43**, 8).
opinion, *sententia*, *ae*, F.; (conjecture), *opinio*, *ōnis*, F.; be of opinion, *censeo*, 2, *nsui*, *ns-*; *placet* (Less. VII.).
opportunity, *occasio*, *ōnis*, F.; (power), *facultas*, *tātis*; *potestas*, *tātis*, F.
oppose, *obsto*, 2, *stiti*, *stāt-* [dat.].
opposite, *adversus*, *a*, *um* [dat.].
opposition, to make, *obtrecto*, 1.
or, *aut*, *vel*, *ve* (§ **43**, 3); or not, *annon*, *necne* (Less. VI.).
oracle, *responsum*, *i*, N.
oration, *oratio*, *ōnis*, F.
orator, *orātor*, *ōris*, M.
order (verb), *jubeo*, 2, *jussi*, *juss-* (§ **68**, III.); (noun), *ordo*, *dinis*, M.; in order, *ex ordine*; in order that, *ut*, *uti*, *quo* (§ **64**).
ornament, *ornamentum*, *i*, N.
other, *alius*, *a*, *ud* (§ **16**, I. end), *reliquus*; the other, *alter* (§ **16**, I. end), *ceteri*, *ae*, *a*; (diverse), *diversus*, *a*, *um*; of others, *aliēnus*, *a*, *um*. (§ **47**, V.)
otherwise, *aliter* [ac. § **43**, 9].
Otho, *Otho*, *ōnis*.
ought, *oportet* (Less. VII.); *debeo*, 2 (Less. IV.).
our, *noster*, *tra*, *trum*.
out (of doors — place), *foris*; (motion), *foras*; out of, *ex* [abl.].
outside of, *extra* [acc.].
overwhelm, *opprimo*, 3, *pressi*, *press-*.
owe, *debeo*, 2, *debui*, *debit-*.
owing to, *stat per* [*quominus*] (Less. XLVIII.).
our, *possessive* (§ **19**, III.); gen. (§ **46**, 3).
oyster, *ostrea*, *ae*, F.

P.

Padua, *Patavium*, *i*, N.
panic-stricken, be, *paveo*, 2, *pāvi*.
pardon, *ignosco*, 3, *nōvi*, *nōt-* [dat.].
parent, *parens*, *ntis*.
part, *pars*, *rtis*, F.; (of a city), *locus*, *i*, M.; adjectives of order and rank (§ **47**, VIII.); for my part, *vero*; take part, *intersum* [dat.].
partial, *inīquus*, *a*, *um*.
pass (a decree), *facio*, 3, *feci*, *fact-*; pass by, *praetereo*, 4, *ii*, *it-* (§§ **37**, VI.; **33**, III. 1); pass judgment, *judico*, 1; pass over, *omitto*; *praetermitto*, 3, *mīsi*, *miss-*; pass through, *perfungor*, 3, *funct-* (§ **54**, III.).

passion, *cupiditas*, *tātis*, F.
patience, *patientia*, *ae*, F.
patrimony, *patrimonium*, *i*, N.
pay (verb), *constituo*, 3, *tui*, *tūt-*; *pendo*, 3, *pependi*, *pens-*; (noun), *merces*, *cēdis*, F.
peace, *pax*, *pacis*, F.; *otium*, *i*, N.
peaceful, *quiētus*, *a*, *um*.
pear, *pirus*, *i*, F.; (fruit), *pirum*, *i*, N.
peculiar, *singulāris*, *e*; *proprius*, *a*, *um* (§ **50**, III. 4).
peck, *modius*, *i*, M.
pen, *stilus*, *i*, M.
penny, *as*, *assis*, M.
perfect, *perfectus*; *exactus*, *a*, *um*.
perfidy, *perfidia*, *ae*, F.
perform, *gero*, 3, *gessi*, *gest-*; (sacrifices), *facio*, 3, *feci*, *fact-*; (duties), *fungor*, *perfungor*, 3, *nct-* (§ **54**, III.).
perhaps, *fortasse*.
peril, *periculum*, *i*, N.
period, *tempora*, *um* [N. pl.]; period of life, *aetas*, *tātis*, F.
perish, *pereo*, 4, *ii*, *it-* (§§ **37**, VI.; **33**, III. 1).
permit, *permitto*, 3, *mīsi*, *miss-*.
permitted, it is, *licet* (Less. VII.).
Persian, *Persa*, *ae*, M.
person, adj. (§ **47**, III.).
persuade, *persuādeo*, 2, *suāsi*, *suās-*.
Philip, *Philippus*, *i*.
Philolaches, *Philolaches*, *is*.
philosopher, *philosophus*, *i*, M.
Phoenician, *Poenus*, *a*, *um*.
physician, *medicus*, *i*, M.
physics, *physica*, *ōrum* (N. pl.].
Picene, *Picēnus*, *a*, *um*.
pieces, cut to p., *caedo*, *cecīdi*, *caes.*-
piety, *pietas*, *tātis*, F.
pirate, *pirāta*, *ae*, M.; pirate captain, *archipirāta*, *ae*.
pity (verb), *miseret* (§ **50**, III. 3); (noun), *misericordia*, *ae*, F.
place (verb), *pono*, 3, *posui*, *posit-*; (definite), *loco*, 1; pl. above, *antepōno* [dat]; pl. before *propōno* [dat.]; pl. together, *colloco*, 1; pl. upon, *impōno* [dat.]; (noun), *locus*, *i*, M. (§ **14**, II. 1); in next pl., *deinde*; to the pl., *eo*; take pl., *fio* (§ **37**, VII.).
plan, *consilium*, *i*, N.; (system), *ratio*, *ōnis*, F.
plane-tree, *platanus*, *i*, F.
Plato, *Plato*, *ōnis*.
pleasant, *jucundus*, *amoenus*, *a*, *um*.
please, *delecto*, 1 [acc.], *libet*, (Less. VII.); (give satisfaction), *placeo*, 2 [dat.].
pleasure, *voluptas*, *tātis*, F.; take pl. *libet* (Less. VII.); with pl., *libenter*.
plots, *insidiae*, *ārum*, F.
plough, *aro*, 1; plough around, *circumaro*, 1.
poet, *poēta*, *ae*, C.
point, *pars*, *rtis*, F.; (neut. adj.).
poison, *venēnum*, *i*, N.
Pollux, by, *pol*, *edepol*.
Pompey, *Pompēius*, *i*.
pontifex, *pontifex*, *ficis*, M.
popular, *grātus*, *a*, *um*.
populous, make, *frequento* 1.
poppy, *papāver*, *eris*, N.
poor, *pauper*, *eris*.
portend, *significo*, 1.
position, *loca*, *ōrum* [N. pl.].
possess, *possīdeo*, 2, *sēdi*, *sess-*; (power), *potior*, 4 (§ **50**, IV. 6).
possessions, *res*, *rērum* [F. pl.]; neut. adj.
post, *statio*, *ōnis*, F.
posterity, *posteritas*, *tātis*, F.
poverty, *paupertas*, F.; *egestas*, *tātis*, F.; *inopia*, *ae*, F.
power, *potestas*, *tātis*, F.; (ability), *potentia*, *ae*, F.; (military), *imperium*, *i*, N.: possess p., *potior rērum* (§ **50**, iv. 6).
practice, *exercitatio*, *ōnis*, F.
praetor, *praetor*, *ōris*, M.
praise, (verb), *laudo*, 1; (noun), *laus*, *dis*, F.
pray, *precor*, 1 [ab aliquo]; (interj.) *tandem*.

prefer, *malo* (§ **37**, III.) [*quam*] ; *antepōno*, 3, *-posui*, *sit-* [dat.].
preferable, *potior*, *us* [*quam*].
prematurely, *praematūre*.
prepared, or well pr., *parātus*, *a*, *um*.
presage, *praesāgio*, 4.
prescribe, *praescrībo*, 3, *psi*, *pt-*.
present (verb), *dono*, 1 (§ **51**, II. end) ; pr. one's self, *se praebeo*, 2 ; (adj.), *praesens*, *-ntis* ; be pr., *adsum* ; at pr., *in praesentia*.
preserve, *conservo*, 1.
pretend, *simulo*, 1 (Less. I. 1, end) ; *facio*, 3, *feci*, *fact-*.
prevent, *impĕdio*, 4 (§ **65**, II.).
price, *pretium*, *i*, N.
prison, *carcer*, *eris*, M.
private, *privātus*, *domesticus*, *a*, *um*.
proceed, *procēdo*, 3, *cessi*, *cess-* ; *proficiscor*, 3, *fect-*.
process, *actio*, *ōnis*, F.
proclaim, *edīco*, 3, *xi*, *ct-*.
prodigy, *prodigium*, *i*, N.
profit (verb), *prosum* (§ **29**, IV.) [dat.] ; (noun), *stipis* [gen. F. § **14**, I. 2].
profitable, *quaestuōsus*, *a*, *um*.
promise, *promitto*, 3, *mīsi*, *miss-* ; *polliceor*, 2 (Less. I. 1, end).
pronounce (law), *dico*, 3, *xi*, *ct-*.
proof, *argumentum*, *i*, N.
proper, be, *decet* (Less. VII.).
properly, *recte*.
property, *bona*, *ōrum* [N. pl.].
proportion, in — to, *pro* [abl.] ; in prop. as, *quisque*, with superl. (Less. XXXIII.).
proposal (of laws), *latio*, *ōnis*, F.
prosperous, *prosperus*, *a*, *um*.
protect, *tueor*, 2, *tuit-*, or *tut-* (§ **35**, I. 7).
protection, *praesidium*, *i*, N.
proud, *superbus*, *a*, *um*.
provide, *provĭdeo*, 2, *vīsi*, *vīs-* (§ **51**, IV.).
provided, *dum*, *modo*, *dummodŏ* (§ **61**, 3).
providence, *providentia*, *ae*, F.
province, *provincia*, *ae*, F.
prudent, *prudens*, *ntis*.
prudently, *prudenter*.
public, *publicus*, *a*, *um* ; the p., *vulgus*, *i*, N. (§ **10**, 9).
publican, *publicānus*, *i*, M.
punish, *punio*, 4 ; *ulciscor*, 3, *ult-* ; *animadverto*, 3, *rti*, *rs-*, *in* [acc.].
punishment, *poena*, *ae*, F.
purchase, *emptio*, *ōnis*, F.
pursue, *persĕquor*, *insĕquor*, 3, *secūt-*.
pursuit, *studium*, *i*, N. ; neut. adj.
push, *incito*, *urgeo*, 2, *urs-* ; p. back, *repello*, 3, *puli*, *puls-*.
put to death, *interficio*, 3, *fēci*, *fect-* ; put out (light), *exstinguo*, 3, *nxi*, *nct-*.

Q.

quaestor, *quaestor*, *ōris*, M.
quaestorship, *quaestūra*, *ae*, F.
quality (good), *bonum*, *i*, N.
quarries, *lautumiae*, *ārum*, F.
quickly, *citŏ*, *celeriter*.
quiet, be, *taceo*, 2.
quite, *satis*.

R.

rabble, *plebs*, *plebis*, F. ; *sentīna*, *ae*, F.
race, *gens*, *ntis*, F.
raiment, *vestis*, *is*, F.
rain, *pluere*, 3.
raised, be (shout), *exsisto*, 3, *stiti*, *stit-*.
rank, *ordo*, *dinis*, M. ; (high r.), *fastigium*, *i*, N. ; of r., *nobilis*, *e*.
rash, *temerarius*, *a*, *um*.
rashly, *temere*.
rashness, *temeritas*, *tātis*, F.
rate, at any, *certe* ; at high r., *magni* (§ **54**, IX.).
rather, *potius* ; (with adj.), comparative (§ **17**, V. 1.) ; would r., *malo* (§ **37**, III.).

reach, *pervĕnio*, 4, *vēni*, *vent-* [*ad*].
read, *lego*, 3, *legi*, *lect-*.
reader, *lector*, *ōris*, M.
readily, *facile*.
ready, *parātus*, *a*, *um*; *facilis*, *e*.
reap, *meto*, 3, *messui*, *mess-*.
reason, *ratio*, *ōnis*, F.; (cause), *causa*, *ae*, F.; no r., *nihil est quod* (Less. XLIX.); without special r., *temere*.
rebellion, *tumultus*, *us*, M.
recapture, *recupero*, 1.
receive, *accĭpio*, *recĭpio*, 3, *cēpi*, *cept-*.
recline, *jaceo*, 2, *jacui*.
recognize, *cognosco*, 3, *nōvi*, *nĭt-*.
recount, *commemoro*, 1.
recover, *recĭpio*, 3, *cēpi*, *cept-*.
reduce, *redigo*, 3, *ēgi*, *act-*.
reference, make, *refero*, *ferre*, *tŭli*, *lāt-* (§ 37, IV.).
refinement, *humanitas*, *tātis*, F.
refuge, *perfugium*, *i*, N.; take r., *confŭgio*, 3, *fūgi* [*in* w. acc.].
refuse, *recūso*, 1, *abnuo*, 3, *nui*, *nuit-*, or *nūt-*; *remitto*, *mīsi*, *miss-*.
regard, in — to, *dē*.
regret, *poenitet* (§ 50, IV. 3).
reign (verb), *regno*, 1; in the reign of, Abl. Abs.
reject, *rejĭcio*, 3, *jēci*, *ject-*.
rejoice, *laetor*, 1, *gaudeo*, 2, *gavīs-* (§ 35, II.).
relate, *narro*, *memoro*, 1.
relieve, *levo*, 1.
religion, *religio*, *ōnis*, F.
relying, *fretus* (§ 54, IV.).
remain (wait), *maneo*, 2, *nsi*, *ns-*; (be left), *resto*, 1, *stit-*; it re., *restat*, *reliquum est* (§ 70, II.).
remember, *memini* (§ 38, I.).
remind, *admŏneo*, 2, *commonefacio*, 3, *fēci*, *fact-* (§§ 33, III. 2; 37, VIII.).
remiss, *dissolūtus*, *a*, *um*.
renowned, *clarus*, *inclitus*, *a*, *um*.
repair (roads), *munio*, 4.
repel, *repello*, 3, *puli*, *puls-*.
repent, *poenitet* (§ 50, IV. 3).
report, *renuntio*, 1.
republic, *respublica*, *reipublicae*, F. (§ 14, II. 2).
reputation, *laus*, *laudis*, F.
request, *peto*, 3, *tīvi*, *tīt-* [*ab*].
require, or requiring, gen. with adj. (§ 50. I. 2; 54, II. end).
reside, *insum* [*in*].
residence, *domicilium*, *i*, N.
resist, *resisto*, *obsisto*, 3, *stiti* [dat.].
resolution, *integritas*, *tātis*, F.
respect, have (concern), *pertĭneo*, 2, *nui-*, [*ad*]; (consider), *pareo* 2, *rui* [dat.].
respected, *spectātus*, *a*, *um*.
rest, *reliquus*, *a*, *um* (§ 47, VIII.); keep from rest, *inquiēto*, 1.
restore, *reddo*, 3, *didi*, *dit-*.
restrain, *arceo*, 2, *cui*, *ct-* [*ab*].
retreat, *pedem refero*, *ferre*, *tuli*, *lāt-* (§ 37, IV.).
return (trans.), *reddo*, 3, *didi*, *dit-*; (intr.), *redeo*, 4, *ii*, *it-* (§§ 37, VII.; 33, III. 1); *revertor*, 3, *rs-*.
reward, *merces*, *ēdis*, F.; *pretium*, *i*, N.
Rhodes, *Rhodus*, *i*, F.
rhythmically, *numerōse*.
rich, *dives*, *itis*; *ditior*, *ditissimus*.
right, or rights, *jus*, *juris*, N.; have a r., *licet* (Less. VII.).
rightfully, *jure*.
rightly, *recte*.
river, *flumen*, *inis*, N.; *amnis*, *is*, M.; r. bank, *ripa*, *ae*, F.
road, *via*, *ae*, F.
robber, *latro*, *ōnis*, M.
rod, *virga*, *ae*, F.
Roman, *Romānus*, *a*, *um*.
Rome, *Roma*, *ae*, F.
rout, *fundo*, 3, *fudi*, *fus-*.
route, *iter*, *itineris*, N.
royal, *regius*, *a*, *um*.
royalty, *regnum*, *i*, N.
rude, *agrestis*, *e*.
rudely, *dure*.
ruin (verb), *affligo*, *xi*, *ct-*; (noun), *pernicies*, *ēi*, F.

rule (verb), *rego*, 3, *xi*, *ct-* [acc.]; *impero*, I [dat.]; (noun), *imperium*, *i*, N.; (of conduct), *praeceptum*, *i*, N.
rumor, *rumor*, *ōris*, M.
run, *curro*, 3, *cucurri*, *curs-*.
rustic, *rusticus*, *a*, *um*.

S.

sacred grove, *lucus*, *i*, M.; held s., *sanctus*, *a*, *um*.
sacrifices, *sacra*, *ōrum* [N. pl.].
sadden, *contristo*, I.
safety, *salus*, *ūtis*, F.; in s., *tuto*.
sail, *navigo*, I.
sake, for the, *causā* (§§ **54**, I. note; **73**, II. note).
Salamis, of, *Salaminius*, *a*, *um*.
salute, *salūto*, I.
same, *idem* (§ **20**, II. end); at s. time, *simul*.
Samnites, *Samnītes*, *ium*.
satisfy, *satisfacio*, 3, *fēci*, *fact-* (§§ **33**, III. 2; **37**, VIII.).
savage, *immānis*, *e*.
say, *dico*, 3, *xi*, *ct-*; *loquor*, 3, *locūt-*; *aio*, *inquam* (§ **38**); s. not, *nego*, I (Less. III. 2).
scarcely, *vix*.
scare, *exterreo*, 2.
scheme, *inceptum*, *i*, N.
school, *schola*, *ae*, F.
schoolmaster, *ludi magister*, *tri*, M.
Scipio, *Scipio*, *ōnis*.
scoundrel, *mastigia*, *ae*, M.
scout, *explorātor*, *ōris*, M.
sea, *mare*, *is*, N.; from beyond s., *transmarīnus*, *a*, *um*.
sea-urchin, *echīnus*, *i*, M.
secretary, *scriba*, *ae*, M.
secretly, *clam*.
sedulously, *diligenter*.
see, *video*, 2, *vidi*, *vis-*; (clearly), *cerno*, 3, *crevi*, *cret-*.
seek, *peto*, *repeto*, *adpeto*, 3, *tīvi*, *tīt-*.
seem, or seem good, passive of *video*, 2, *vidi*, *vis-*.
seize, *comprehendo*, 3, *ndi*, *ns-*; s. upon, *occupo*, I.
self (intensive), *ipse*; (reflective), personal pron. (Less. XXIX.); s. restraint, *continentia*, *ae*, F.; s. seeking, *cupiditas*, *tātis*, F.
sell, *vendo*, 3, *didi*, *dit-*; be sold, *vēneo*, 4, *ii*, *it-* (§ **35**, II. 2).
senate, *senātus*, *us*, M.; (= senators), *patres*, *um*, M.; s. house, *curia*, *ae*, F.
senator, *senātor*, *ōris*, M.
senatorial, *senatorius*, *a*, *um*.
send, *mitto*, 3, *misi*, *miss-*; s. forward, *praemitto*.
Senones, *Senones*, *um*.
sense, *sensus*, *us*, M.; s. of grief, *dolor*, *ōris*, M.; come to one's senses, *se colligo*, 3, *lexi*, *lect-*.
separate (trans.), *secerno*, 3, *crēvi*, *crēt-*; (intr.), *discēdo*, 3, *cessi*, *cess-*.
separation, *digressus*, *us*, M.
September, *september*, *bris*, *bre* [adj.].
serious, *gravis*, *e*.
seriously, *vehementer*.
serve, *servio*, 4 [dat.]; (military), *stipendia mereo*, 2.
service, military, *res militāris*; services, *beneficium*, *i*, N.; *officia*, *ōrum*, N.
sesterce, *sestertius*, *i*, M.
sestertium, *sestertium*, *i*, N.
set out, *prŏficiscor*, 3, *fect-*; s. on fire, *incendo*, 3, *ndi*, *ns-*; s. sail, *solvo*, 3, *lvi*, *lūt-*.
several, *aliquot* (indeclinable adj.).
severe, *gravis*, *e*.
shade, *umbra*, *ae*; shades, *manes*, *ium* [M. pl.].
shake, *concŭtio*, 3, *cussi*, *cuss-*.
shame, *pudor*, *ōris*, M.
shameful, *turpis*, *e*.
share, *communico*, I [*cum*].
sheep, *ovis*, *is*, F.
shield, *scutum*, *i*, N.
shine upon, *illucesco*, 3, *luxi* [dat.].

ship, *navis*, *is*, F.
short, very, *perbrevis*, *e*; in s., *denique*.
shortness, *brevitas*, *tātis*, F.
shout, *clamor*, *ōris*, M.
shouting, *clamitatio*, *ōnis*, F.
show (verb), *ostendo*, 3, *ndi*, *nt-* and *ns-*; genitive case (Less. IX. 3), s. of, *exhibeo*, 2; (noun), *species*, *ēi*, F.
showily, *apparāte*.
shrewd, *callidus*, *a*, *um*.
shrine, *fanum*, *i*, N.
shrink from, *recūso*, 1.
Sicilian, *Siculus*, *a*, *um*.
Sicily, *Sicilia*, *ae*.
Sicyonian, *Sicyonius*, *a*, *um*.
side, *pars*, *partis*.
Sidon, *Sidon*, *ōnis* [acc. *a*].
Sidonian, *Sidonius*, *a*, *um*.
siege, *obsidio*, *ōnis*, F.; (attack), *oppugnatio*, *ōnis*, F.; lay s. to, *oppugno*, 1.
sight, *conspectus*, *us*, M.; catch s. of, *conspicor*, 1.
silent, be, *taceo*, 2.
silver, *argentum*, *i*, N.
simply, *simpliciter*.
since (conj.), *cum*, *quoniam* (§ **63**); abl. abs; (adv.), *postea*.
sister, *soror*, *ōris*, F.
sit, *sedeo*, 2, *sedi*, *sess-*; *resideo*, 2, *sēdi*; *assīdo*, 3, *sēd-*.
size, *magnitūdo*, *dinis*, F.
skilled, *perītus*, *a*, *um* [gen.].
sky, *caelum*, *i*, N. (pl. *caeli*, M.).
slaughter (verb), *trucīdo*, 1; (noun), *caedes*, *is*, F.
slave, *servus*, *i*; (female), *serva*, *ae*; of s., *servīlis*, *e* (§ **47**, V.); be s., *servio*, 4. [dat.].
slay, *interficio*, 3, *fēci*, *fect-*.
sleep (verb), *dormio*, 4; (noun), *somnus*, *i*, M.; go to s., *condormio*, 4.
slender, *exiguus*, *a*, *um*.
slipper, *calceus*, *i*, M.
small, *parvus* (§ **17**, II.), *exiguus*, *a*, *um*.
snail, *cochlea*, *ae*, F.
snatch away, *eripio*, 3, *ripui*, *rept-* [dat.]; s. up, *rapio*, 3, *pui*, *pt-*.
so, *tam*, *ita*, *adeo*; (=in this manner), *ita*; so far as, *quod*, *etc.* (Less. XLIX.); so great, *tantus*, *a*, *um* (§ **22**, I.); so highly, *tanti* (§ **54**, IX. 1); so many, *tot*.
sober, *sobrius*, *a*, *um*.
solace, *solatium*, *i*, N.
soldier, *miles*, *itis*, M.
solitude, *solitūdo*, *dinis*, F.
some, *aliquis*, *quīdam*, T. **6**, (Less. XXXII.); *alius* (§ **47**, IX.); s. or other, *nescio quis* (§ **67**, I. 1, note).
somewhat, *aliquid*, *quicquam* (§ **52**, IV.); (with comparatives), *aliquanto* (§ **54**, V. note); (in like manner), *similiter* [*atque*] (§ **43**, 9).
son, *filius*, *i*, M. (§ **10**, 5); *natus*, *i*, M.
song, *carmen*, *minis*, N.
soon, *brevi*, *mox*; as s. as, *simul atque* (§ **43**, 9).
sorry, be, *poenitet* (§ **50**, IV. 3).
sort, of what, *qualis*, *e* (§ **22**, I.); of this s., *ejusmodi*.
soul, *animus*, *i*, M.
sound, *sono*, 1, *nui*, *nit-*.
source, dative case (Less. XX.).
South wind, *auster*, *tri*, M.
sow, *sementem* [*sementis*, *is*] *facio*, 3, *feci*, *fact-*.
Spain, *Hispania*, *ae*.
spare, *parco*, 3, *peperci*, *parcit-* and *pars-* [dat.].
speak, *loquor*, 3, *locūt-*; *dico*, 3, *dixi*, *dict-*.
spear, *hasta*, *ae*, F.
speech, *sermo*, *ōnis*, M.; (oration), *oratio*, *ōnis*, F.
speedily, *citō*.
spend (time), *molior*, 4.
spirit, *animus*, *i*, M.; s. of confidence, *fiducia*, *ae*, F.; in high s., *lūdibundus*, *a*, *um*.
spirited, *fortis*, *e*.

splendid, *ornātus, a, um.*
splendor, *magnificentia, ae*, F.
sport, *ludo*, 3, *lusi, lus-.*
spread (adj.), *disseminātus, a, um.*
sprung, *oriundus, a, um* [*ab*].
spurn, *sperno*, 3, *sprevi, spret-.*
stade (a furlong), *stadium, i*, N.
staff, *virga, ae*, F.
stag, *cervus, i*, M.
stand, *sto*, 1, *stĕti, stāt-*; (matter), *se habēre*, 2; st. aside, *absum* (§ **29**, II.) [*ab*].
standard, *signum, i*, N.
state, *civitas, tātis*, F.; by the s., *publice*; s. of things, neut. adj.
statue, *signum, i*, N.
stay, *maneo, remăneo*, 2, *nsi, ns-.*
sternness, *severitas, tātis*, F.
stew-pan, *patina, ae*, F.
stiff, *rigidus, a, um.*
stimulate, *commŏveo*, 2, *mōvi, mōt-.*
stir up, *concito*, 1.
stock, *stirps, stirpis*, F.
stone, *lapis, lapidis*, M.
stool, *scamnus, i*, M.
storm, *tempestas, tātis*, F.
straightway, *protinus.*
strait, *fretum, i*, N.
straits, *angustiae, ārum*, F. pl.
strange, *mirus, a, um.*
strength, *vires*, F. pl. (§ **11**, I. 5); (defence), *praesidium, i*, N.
strike (terror), *infero, ferre, tuli, lāt-* (§ **37**, IV.) [dat.]; (thunderbolt), *excŭtio*, 3, *cussi, cuss-*; s. off, *decutio.*
strip, *spolio*, 1 [abl.].
strive, *enītor*, 3, *nīs-* and *nix-.*
strong, *valens, ntis.*
strongly, *vehementer, valde.*
study, *studeo*, 2, *dui.*
style, *stilus, i*, M.; in fine s., *bellissime.*
subdivision, *partitio, ōnis*, F.
subdue, *subigo*, 3, *ēgi, act-; paco*, 1.
subject, *res, rei*, F.
subtlety, *sollertia, ae*, F.
suburbs, in the, *suburbānus, a, um.*
succeed, *succēdo*, 3, *cessi, cess-.*
successfully, *prospere.*
successive, *continuus, a, um.*
such, *talis, e*; (= so great), *tantus, a, um* (§ **22**, I.).
suddenly, *subito.*
suffer, *patior*, 3, *pass-*; (intr.), *labōro*, 1; (punishment), *do*, 1, *dedi, dăt-.*
suffice, *sufficio*, 3, *fēci, fect-.*
sufficient, *satis.*
suit (of clothes), *habitus, us*, M.
suitable, *idoneus, a, um* (§ **65**, IV. 1).
suited, *aptus, a, um* (§ **65**, IV. 1).
sum of money, *pecunia, ae*, F.
summer (adj.), *aestīvus, a, um.*
summon, *arcesso*, 3, *sīvi, sīt-.*
sun, *sōl, solis*, M.
superfluous, *supervacuus, a, um.*
supper, *cena, ae*, F.
suppliant, *supplex, plicis*, C.
support, *sustĭneo*, 2, *nui, nt-.*
suppose, *arbitror*, 1.
suppress, *comprimo*, 3, *pressi, press-.*
sure, *certus, a, um*; I am s., *credo*; be s., *fac* (Less. XLV.); be s. not, *cavē* (§ **58**, III. note).
surely, *profectŏ.*
surety, *sponsor, ōris*, M.
surname, *cognōmen, minis*, N.
surpass, *supĕro*, 1.
surrender, *me dedo*, 3, *didi, dit-.*
suspect, *suspicor*, 1.
suspected, *suspectus, a, um.*
suspicion, *suspicio, ōnis*, F.
suspicious, *suspiciōsus, a, um.*
sustenance, *victus, us*, M.
swear, *juro*, 1.
sweet, *dulcis, e.*
swift, *velox, ōcis*; *rapidus, a, um.*
swiftly, *citŏ.*
swiftness, *celeritas, tātis*, F.
sword, *gladius, i*, M.; *ferrum, i*, N.
Syracuse, *Syracūsae, ārum*, F.

T.

take, *capio*, 3, *cepi*, *capt-*; *sumo*, 3, *mpsi*, *mpt-*; t. away or from, *aufero*, 3, *abstuli*, *ablāt-*; *adimo*, 3, *ēmi*, *empt-* [dat.]; t. care of, *curo*, 1; t. counsel against, *consulo*, 3, *lui*, *lt-* [*in* with acc.]; t. journey, *iter facio*, 3, *feci*, *fact-*; t. part, *intersum* [dat.]; t. place, *fio* (§ **37**, VIII.); t. pleasure, *libet* (Less. VII.); t. refuge, *confŭgio*, 3, *fŭgi* [*in* w. acc.]; take upon, *sumo* [dat.]; t. upon one's self, *suscipio*, 3, *cēpi*, *cept-*.

talk (verb), *loquor*, 3, *locūt-*; (noun), *vox*, *vocis*, F.

tall, *eminens*, *ntis*.

Tarquin, *Tarquinius*, *i*.

tarry, *consisto*, 3, *stiti*, *stit-*; *moror*, 1.

teach, *doceo*, 2, *docui*, *doct-*.

tear away, *deripio*, 3, *ripui*, *rept-* [*de*].

tell, *dico*, 3, *xi*, *ct-* (§ **33**, III. 2); t. me, *cedo*.

temper, *animus*, *i*, M.

tempest, *tempestas*, *tātis*, F.

temple, *templum*, *i*, M.

tempt, *sollicito*, 1.

terrified, *perterritus*, *a*, *um*.

terrify, *terreo*, 2.

territory, *ager*, *agri*, M.

terror, *terror*, *ōris*, M.

test, *experior*, 4, *pert-*.

testify, *testificor*, 1.

than, *quam*, *ac*.

thanks, give or return, *gratias ago*, 3, *egi*, *act-*.

that (dem. pron.), *is*, *ille*, *iste* (§ **20**, II.); (rel. pron.), *qui*; (conj.), *ut*, *quo*, *quin* (§§ **64**, **65**).

theatre, *theātrum*, *i*, N.

Theban, *Thebānus*, *a*, *um*.

Themistocles, *Themistocles*, *is*.

Theophanes, *Theophanes*, *is*.

then, *tum*; (next), *deinde*.

thence, *inde*.

there, *ibi*; an expletive, with the verb *sum*.

therefore, *itaque*, *ergo*, *igitur* (§ **43**, 5).

thick, *crassus*, *a*, *um*.

thing, *res*, *rēi*, F.; neut. adj. (§ **47**, III.).

think, *puto*; (suppose), *opīnor*, 1; (by reasoning), *existimo*, *arbitror*, 1; (a judgment), *censeo*, 2, *nsui*, *ns-*; (opinion), *sentio*, 4, *nsi*, *ns-*; (exercise the mind), *cogito*, 1; th. best, *placet* (Less. VII.).

this, *hic*; (a thing to be mentioned), *ille*; this is, *ecce*.

thither, *eo*, *illuc*.

thoroughly, *accurāte*.

threaten, *minor*, 1 [acc. of thing, and dat. of person] (Less. I. 1, end).

three days, *triduum*, *i*, N.

throne, *solium*, *i*, N.

throng, *concurro*, 3, *curri*, *curs-*; *concursum facio*, 3, *feci*, *fact-*.

through, *per*; abl. case (§ **54**, I.).

thunderbolt, *fulmen*, *minis*, N.

thus, *ita*.

thwart, *obsto*, 1, *stiti*, *stāt-* [dat.].

Tiber, *Tiberis*, *is*; acc. *im*, M.

tidings, neut. pl. of adj.

time, *tempus*, *ŏris*, N; *tempestas*, *tātis*, F.; in good t., *opportūne*; at that t., *tum*; at the same t., *simul*; *idem*, agreeing with name of person.

timid, *timidus*, *a*, *um*.

tired, be, *taedet* (§ **50**, IV. 3).

Tiro, *Tiro*, *ōnis*.

to, *ad*, *in* (§ **42**, IV.); to be sure, *scilicet*.

to-day, *hodie*.

together, *coram*.

tomb, *sepulchrum*, *i*, N.

tongue, *lingua*, *ae*, F.

too (also), *et*, *quoque*; (too much), *nimius*, *a*, *um*; compar. of adj. (§ **17**, V. 1).

top, on, *summus*, *a*, *um* (§ **47**, VIII.).

topic, *locus*, *i*, M.; pl., *loci*.

tossing, *agitatio, ōnis*, F.
touch upon, *attingo*, 3, *tigi, tact-* [acc.].
towards, *erga* [acc.]
town, *oppidum, i*, N.
townsman, *oppidānus, i*, M.
tragic, *tragicus, a, um.*
train, *exerceo*, 2.
Tranio, *Tranio, ōnis.*
transfer, *transfero, ferre, tuli, lāt-* (§ **37**, IV.).
treachery, *proditio, ōnis*, F.; *perfidia, ae*, F.
treason, *proditio, ōnis*, F.
treaty, *foedus, eris*, N.
tremble, *tremo*, 3, *mui, mit-.*
trial, *judicium, i*, N.; make a tr., *experior*, 4, *pert-.*
tribe, *tribus, us*, F.
tribune, *tribūnus, i*, M.; of the tr., *tribunicius, a, um.*
trickery, *dolus, i*, M.
trifling, *modicus, a, um.*
tripe, *vulva, ae*, F. [a similar dish].
troops, *copiae, ārum.*
trouble, *moveo*, 2, *movi, mot-.*
true, *verus, a, um.*
truly, *vere.*
trust, *credo*, 3, *didi, dit-* (§ **51**, IV.); *confido, fis-* (§ **35**, II.) [dat. or abl.].
trusted, *probātus, a, um* [dat.].
truth, *veritas, tātis*, F.; in tr., *vero;* with tr., *vere.*
tuft of wool, *floccus, i*, M.
turn out (intr.), *evādo*, 3, *vāsi, vās-.*
Tusculanum, *Tusculānum, i*, N.
type, *norma, ae*, F.

U.

uncertain, *incertus, a, um.*
undergo, *subeo*, 4, *ii, it-* (§§ **37**, VII.; **33**, III. 1) [acc.].
understand, *intelligo*, 3, *lexi, lect-;* be understood (of words), *desum* (§ **29**).
unfriend, *inimīcus, i*, M.
unfriendly, *inimīcus, a, um.*
unharmed, *incolumis, e;* u. condition, *incolumitas, tātis*, F.
union, *societas, tātis*, F.
unjust, *injustus, a, um.*
unless, *nisi.*
until (conj.), *dum* (§ **62**, II.); (prep.), *usque ad.*
unwilling, *invītus, a, um.*
unworthily, *indigne.*
unworthy, *indignus, a, um.*
up and down, *profectō.*
uproar, *strepitus, us*, M.
urge, *sollicito*, 1.
use (verb), and make u. of, *utor*, 3, *us-* (§ **54**, III.); (noun), *facultas, tātis*, F.
used to, imperfect tense.
usury, *usūra, ae*, F.

V.

valor, *virtus, tūtis*, F.
value, *aestimo*, 1; *facio*, 3, *feci, fact-* (§ **54**, IX. 1).
vain, in, *frustra.*
various, *varius, a, um.*
Varro, *Varro, ōnis.*
verdict, *sententia, ae*, F.
very (adv.), superlative degree (§ **17**, v. 4); (adj.), *ipse* (§ **20**, II. note); v. few, *perpauci;* v. highly, *plurimi;* v. much, *valde;* v. short, *perbrevis, e;* v. unwilling, *perinvītus, a, um.*
veteran, *veterānus, i*, M.
vexed, be, *moleste fero, ferre, tuli, lat-* (§ **37**, IV.).
vice, *vitium, i*, N.
victorious, *victor, ōris*, M (§ **47**, III. note).
victory, *victoria, ae*, F.
vigor, *viriditas, tātis*, F.
villa, *villa, ae*, F.
villanous, and villain, *scelestus, a, um.*
viol, *fidicula, ae*, F.
violent, *vehemens, ntis.*
virtue, *virtus, tūtis*, F.

visit, *viso*, 3, *visi*, *vis-*.
voice, *vox*, *vocis*, F.
Volscian, *Volscus*, *i*; *Vulscus*.
voluntary, *voluntarius*, *a*, *um*.

W.

wait, and wait for, *exspecto*, 1.
walk, *ambulo*, 1.
wall, *murus*, *i*, M.; (of a house), *paries*, *ietis*, M.
want, *indigeo*, 2, *gui* [gen. and abl.]; *volo* (§ **37**, I.); w. of confidence, *diffidentia*, *ae*, F.
wanting, be, *desum* (§ **29**) [dat.].
war, *bellum*, *i*, N.; (service), *militia*, *ae*, F.
wash, *abluo*, 3, *lui*, *lūt-*.
watchful, *diligens*, *ntis*.
watching, *vigilia*, *ae*, F.
water, *aqua*, *ae*, F.
wave, *fluctus*, *us*, M.
way, *via*, *ae*, F.; give w., *cedo*, 3, *cessi*, *cess-*; be on w. from, *decēdo*.
wealth, *divitiae*, *ārum*, F., pl.
wealthy, *opulentus*, *a*, *um*.
weary, *fessus*, *a*, *um*.
weather, *tempestas*, *tātis*, F.
weight, *pondus*, *eris*, N.
welfare (common), *res*, *rei* (*publica*).
well (adv.), *benĕ*, *probe*; (interj.), *en*, *euge*; w. now, *eho*; be w., *valeo*, 2; be w. for, *expedio*, 4 [dat.]; w. fitted, *aptus*, *a*, *um*.
wet, be, *madeo*, 2, *madui*.
what (rel.), *qui*; (inter.), *quis*, *quisnam*.
wheat, *triticum*, *i*, N.
when, *cum*, *quando*, *ut* (§§ **43**, 7; **64**, IV. note); abl. abs.; noun in *apposition* (Less. XIII. 3).
where, *ubi*.
wherefore, *quam ob rem*.
wherever, *ubicunque*.
whether, *num* (§ **71**).
which (rel.), *qui*; (inter.), *quis*; to w., *quo*.
while, *dum* (§ **57**, III.).
whisper, *susurro*, 1.
whithersoever, *quocumque*.
who (rel), *qui*; (inter.), *quis*.
whole, *totus*, *a*, *um* (§ **16**, I. end).
wholly, *totus* (§ **47**, VI.).
why, *cur*, *quin*, *quapropter*; w. not? *quidni?*
wicked, *improbus*, *a*, *um*.
widely, *late*.
wife, *uxor*, *ōris*, F.
will, or willing, be (verb), *volo* (§ **37**, I.); (noun), *voluntas*, *tātis*, F.
willingly, *libenter*.
wily, *subdolus*, *a*, *um*.
win, *adipiscor*, 3, *dept-*; *expeto*, 3, *tīvi*, *tīt-*.
wine, *vinum*, *i*, N.
wisdom, *sapientia*, *ae*, F.
wise, *sapiens*, *prudens*, *ntis*.
wit, *argutiae*, *ārum*, F., pl.
with, *cum* [abl.]; (in presence of), *apud* [acc.]; be w., *adsum* (§ **29**) [dat.].
withdraw (trans.), *dedūco*, 3, *xi*, *ct-* (§ **33**, III. 2); *exhaurio*, 4, *hausi*, *haust-*; (intr.), *cedo*, 3, *cessi*, *cess-* [abl.].
withhold, *abstineo*, 2, *tinui*, *tent-*.
withstand, *sustineo*, 2, *tinui*, *tent-*.
without, *sine* [abl.]; (destitute of), *carens*, *ntis* [abl.].
witness, *testis*, *is*, C.; (in court), *jurātus*, *i*, M.
wolf, *lupus*, *i*, M.
woman, *mulier*, *ĕris*, F.
wonder at, *miror*, 1.
wonderful, *mirabilis*, *e*.
wont, to be, *soleo*, 2, *solit-* (§ **35**, II.).
wooden, *ligneus*, *a*, *um*.
woods, *silva*, *æ*, F.
wool, tuft of, *floccus*, *i*, M.
word, *verbum*, *i*, N.; w. by w., *ad verbum*; bring w., *nuntio*, *renuntio*, 1.
work, *opus*, *eris*, N.
world, *mundus*, *i*, M.; *orbis terrārum*, M.

worn out, be, *marceo*, 2.
worry, *vexo*, 1.
worth, be, *sto*, 1, *stĕti*, *stāt-* (§ **54**, IX. 1.); w. while, *operae pretium*, *i*, N.
worthy, *dignus*, *a*, *um* (§§ **54**, IV.; **65**, IV. 1); gen. case (Less. IX. 3).
would, *utinam* (§ **68**, I.); (auxil.), (Less. LV.); w. rather, *malo* (§ **37**, III.).
wretch, *miser*, *i*, M.; that w., *iste*, *a*, *ud*.
wretched, *miser*, *a*, *um*.
wretchedly, *misere*.
wretchedness, *miseria*, *ae*, F.
write, *scribo*, 3, *psi*, *pt-*; w. out, *descrībo*, *perscrībo*.
writers, adjective (§ **47**, III.).
writing, *scriptum*, *i*.

X.

Xerxes, *Xerxes*, *is*.

Y.

year, *annus*, *i*, M.; year's, *annuus*, *a*, *um* (§ **47**, V.).
yes, to be sure, *etiam*; y. indeed, *immo*.
yet, *tamen*.
you, *tu*.
your, *tuus*, *a*, *um*; *vester*, *tra*, *trum*; *iste* (§ **20**, II.).
young, *adolescens*, *ntis*; y. man, *adolescens*, *juvenis*, *is*; abl. *e*, gen. pl. *um*.
youth, *adolescens*, *ntis*, C; *juvenis*, *is*, M.; (abstract, or body of y.), *juventus*, *tūtis*, F.

Z.

zeal, *studium*, *i*, N.
zealously, *studiōse*.

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INDEX

TO

ALLEN'S MANUAL LATIN GRAMMAR,

WITH PARALLEL REFERENCES TO ANDREWS AND STODDARD, BULLIONS (MORRIS'S ED.), HARKNESS, AND MADVIG.

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